FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 JANUARY 1986

PDRY

A YSP Central Committee statement broadcast by Aden radio 24 January named 50 YSP leaders and cadres killed in the "massacres" perpetrated by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's men 13 January. The list included 'Ali Nasir Ahmad 'Antar, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Salih Muslih Qasim, minister of defense; and 'Ali Sha'i' Hadi, chairman of the YSP Central Committee. The statement also announced 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's dismissal from all party and state posts, noting that the Central Committee has chosen Haydar Bakr al-'Attas to "temporarily assume the chairmanship of the state." Al-'Attas' election as deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium was subsequently reported by the radio, which noted that he will currently assume all the responsibilities of chairman. Al-'Attas arrived at Aden Airport 25 January, where he was met by YSP officials Salim Salih Muhammad and Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, according to the radio. Yemeni sources cited by the UAE newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* described Salim Salih Muhammad as the "strong man" in Aden who will be the most powerful new leader if 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il does not recover from serious injuries.

As for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, QNA said his forces control four governorates in the east of the country and Radio Monte Carlo reported that he has threatened to recapture the capital if his opponents do not surrender by 29 January. An Aden radio commentary acknowledged that 'Ali Nasir is reorganizing the "remnants" of his forces. Meanwhile, Tripoli television reported that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed his support for 'Ali Nasir in a 25 January "contact" with the PDRY president. On the YAR's view of the situation, the UAE paper AL-ITTIHAD said the YAR has told other states that the YSP Central Committee decision to dismiss 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is "illegal" and will only lead to further bloodshed, Abu Dhabi radio reported. *AL-KHALIJ* cited reports of YAR troop movements in the direction of the PDRY border 25 January, warning journalists, however, to stay away.

Libya

"War will occur" if U.S. planes or warships violate Libyan "territorial waters," Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warned in a 25 January news conference broadcast by Tripoli television. Shown addressing newsmen on board a naval gunboat in Misratah harbor, Col Al-Qadhdhafi said 32.5 degrees North latitude is the "line of death" where Libyan forces would fight "with our backs to the wall," adding that a U.S.-Libyan clash was expected "at any moment during these maneuvers." Al-Qadhdhafi said he would sail the gunboat from Misratah along the 32.5 degree line to Banghazi "to prove to the Americans that we are here." Meanwhile, a Tripoli radio commentary called the U.S. military exercises off the Libyan coast a return to "gunboat diplomacy."

In an interview with the Athens paper *TO ETHNOS TIS KIRIAKIS*, Col Al-Qadhdhafi said that if the United States were to attack Libya, "we would attack the U.S. bases in Europe, particularly those in the Mediterranean region," and that "all" U.S. targets, both civilian and military, would be subject to attack.

Meanwhile, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said in a Paris radio interview that if the EC decides to carry out an economic boycott of Libya, the Arab League "will automatically be led to taking retaliatory measures." He added that the Arab states would also "show their solidarity" in the event of an armed attack against Libya. In Rabat, Morocco's King Hassan warned in a letter to President Reagan carried by MAP that U.S.-Libyan relations could "dangerously lead to a point of no return" and he asked that "peaceful means" and "dialogue" be used to settle the two countries' differences.

Jordan-PLO; Jordan-Israel

Jordan's King Husayn met with PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Amman 25 January, according to the *JORDAN TIMES*. *'Arafat was expected to inform the king of* the PLO's "final position" on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the paper added citing "informed sources." Husayn and 'Arafat also met 26 January, according to Amman radio. Meanwhile, a Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary reiterated that the PLO will not retreat from its "total rejection" of the "ill-omened" Resolution 242. In London, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told Jerusalem television that he doubts that the goal of Israeli-Jordanian talks by the end of February can be met, in spite of a U.S. "supreme effort" in this regard. Peres had earlier announced that King Husayn has told Israel that Jordan will conduct talks with Israel "within a short period of time," Jerusalem radio reported.

Egypt-Israel

President Husni Mubarak met with Israeli Minister of State 'Ezer Weizman 26 January, MENA reported. Weizman's goal was to create the framework for a summit meeting between Mubarak and Shim'on Peres, according to Jerusalem radio.

Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil has called for an extraordinary cabinet session 27 January to approve referring the tripartite agreement to the Chamber of Deputies, the president's office announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio. Al-Jumayyil's decision to ask the Chamber to discuss the agreement is in accordance with an understanding reached with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, the statement maintained. However, the radio subsequently broadcast Prime Minister Rashid Karami's statement that he has "declined to attend" the cabinet session and that referring the tripartite agreement to the Chamber is impossible.

In another development, Samir Ja'ja' was elected Chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee 24 January, according to a Lebanese Forces statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio. The new Lebanese Forces leadership is eager to abide by the spirit of the tripartite agreement, the statement added, but it reserves the right to propose certain amendments to it. The statement invited the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party to revive the tripartite committee meetings in Damascus. As for Elie Hubayqah, the former Lebanese Forces leader, Beirut radio reported his arrival in Zahlah 26 January for talks with local leaders on the establishment of a broad national front that will seek to implement the tripartite agreement.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian aircraft bombed an Iraqi military garrison southeast of Al-'Amadiyah 24 January and other garrisons west of and in Rawanduz 26 and 27 January, according to Iranian Joint Staff communiques cited by IRNA. An Iraqi military spokesman said the Al-'Amadiyah and Rawanduz raids were on civilian areas, INA reported. Meanwhile, Iraqi planes hit two large maritime targets near the Iranian coast and attacked five Iranian military camps over the weekend, according to Iraqi military commu niques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

OPEC

Iran is cutting its oil production by half "until further notice" and calls on other oil-producing states to join it in "thwarting" the "well calculated and continuous plot by Western countries" to weaken the oil-exporting nations, Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi said following a Cabinet session 26 January, IRNA reported. Meanwhile, the OPEC ministerial committee charged with enforcing OPEC'S oil production quotas is to meet in Vienna 3 February, INA reported citing the Iraqi oil minister.

Morocco-SDAR

Seventy Moroccan soldiers were killed in two operations by Polisario forces 23 January, according to a Saharan Information Ministry communique reported by APS.

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Arab League Plans To Discuss U.S. Libyan Boycott

AU241941 Paris AFP in English 1936 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Paris, Jan 24 (AFP) — Arab League foreign ministers will discuss the U.S. economic Boycott of Libya in their meeting in Tunis next Thursday [30 Jan] and take retaliatory steps, Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi said in a radio broadcast here today.

"Any economic or other measures against Libya, a member of the Arab League, will result in the immediate solidarity of all the states in the league," Mr. Klibi said on Radio France Internationale.

" We will discuss the attitudes of all nations which have taken measures against Libya, nd we too will take measures," he said.

Speaking on terrorism, MR. Klibi said, "Arab countries are unanimously against it," and he added: "For me, Abu Nidal is a myth."

In other comments, Mr. Klibi said the Arab League would do everything possible to have Egypt, the most populous Arab country, readmitted to the 22-member organisation.

Egypt was excluded after signing its 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

More on Countermeasures

JN250651 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0530 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Our colleague Nabil Darwish yesterday met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi who, as we know, is on a tour of Europe to sound out European capitals on their positions concerning the sanctions against Libya. The secretary general affirmed that any European sanctions against Libya will lead to Arab solidarity. Let us now hear what the Arab secretary general said yesterday to our colleague Nabil Darwish:

[Begin Chedli Klibi recording] There is no doubt that we have touched on the subject of the threats against Libya. I explained to the European officials I met with that the Arab states will be in solidarity with the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah if economic or other sanctions are taken against that fraternal country. I also warned of the consequences of such a decision. I believe that the talks I held in the three capitals have shown a conviction that such sanctions are ruled out. [end recording]

The secretary geenral also spoke about Egypt's return to the Arab League. He said that the Arab states should work for Egypt's return to the league and the league itself will do everything possible for Egypt's return.

Criticizes U.S. 'Provocations,' Israel

LD261442 Kuwait KUNA in English 1332 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Rome, Jan 26 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi Sunday refuted Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres' illusions of an imminent Arab-Israeli direct negotiations and criticized the American provocations off the Libyan coast.

Klibi told KUNA in an exclusive statement that during his four-nation European tour that concluded today he discussed with officials a number of issues topped by the current threats against Libya.

He expressed satisfaction over the balanced analyses of those he met in West Germany, Holland, France and Italy over the Libyan-American crisis which indicated that they favored not to boycott Libya economically since charges against it were not verified in addition to their countries keenness on maintaining the amicable and fruitful cooperation between the Arab and European groups.

"Our talks tackled in this respect cooperation in theeconomic, technical, cultural and political fields", he elaborated.

The Europeans, "are following up with concern developments of the American military demonstration" opposite of the Libyan Gulf of Sidra, Klibi said, adding that "we call on this superpower, the U.S., to refrain from threatening use of force which can bear negative repercussions on the region and on relations between the Arab countries and the United States. We hope that America would give up the use of force."

International problems are solved through diplomatic negotiations and reasonable dialogue, Klibi noted.

Klibi said that he called on European foreign ministers to concentrate on the basic problem from which all current repercussions emanated, namely the Palestine question, and the Mideast crisis in general.

"I have told them (the European officials) that there should be a serious and tangible effort to convince Israel of the importance of seizing the available opportunity to end the Arab-Israeli dispute on the basis of international legitimacy as embodied in the Arab Fes plan", the League chief executive underlined.

He noted that the EEC members have also called for applying international legitimacy in their Venice Declaration and pointed out "I think I was met with willing listeners particularly when focussed on (Israeli Premier) Shim'on Peres' current attempts to spread illusions on the direct Arab-Israeli negotiations."

Klibi said that Peres, during his European tour, had spread the illusions that Arab-Israeli direct negotiations were imminent while in fact these negotiations are as far at present as ever before.

Klibi attributed such a situation to the fact that Israel did not change its known stance over the Arab-Israeli conflict and did not accept international legitimacy as the basis for any settlement and would rather like to drag the Arab countries into Camp David-like settlements that are rejected by the Palestinian people and Arab countries.

"My tour was beneficial in this respect," he said, and expressed the opinion that contacts should continue at the level of foreign ministers between the Arab and European countries to resist the trend, Israel is trying to create and impose.

The League's top executive said that he explained to European officials the dangerous effects of the Iraq-Iran was on the two warring countries, the Gulf region and world peace and security.

He asserted that the joint Arab-European interest call on the European states to launch efforts toward ending the war while maintaining legitimate rights of both warring parties.

The discussions further tackled the situation in Lebanon which Klibi described as "critical and gloomy."

"We are keen that both Arab and non-Arab efforts would jointly work for the restoration of peace to Lebanon", he elaborated.

Klibi said that during the talks "we reached the joint conclusion that current events in Aden pose as a serious development in the region and against gains of that small country."

He seized the opportunity to direct a repeated appeal through KUNA to brothers in Aden to resort to reason and higher national interest which is more important than any other considerations.

The national interest impose on all factions in Democratic Yemen to amend their differences on basis of national interest which stipulates the return of peace to that country and executing serious endeavor for the welfare of South Yemen and the region.

PLO's Al-Hasan on Terrorism, PLO Policies, Ties

PM241537 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
7 Jan 86 pp 27, 29

[Unattributed interview with Fatah Central Committee Member and PNC Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Khalid al-Hasan in Rabat; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: There has been a mounting campaign against you on the charge of terrorism. How do you explain that?

Al-Hasan: In order to be able to explain it one should understand the link between those who level terrorism accusations against the PLO and their general approach to the PLO. Those who accuse us are the Western camp and its media and the Zionist entity and its world organizations. They are hostile not only to the PLO but also to the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights.

Everybody and every nation rejects terrorism. They describe our struggle as a terrorist process because they want that description of the Palestinian people to stick in the minds of international public opinion which would then condemn us to death.

They use our people's state of rejection to inflame public opinion to the point where any aggression by these circles against our people would become a "legitimate" act widely supported by the people of the various Western states. This explains the secret and aim of the Western media campaign against the PLO. That aim is to justify strikesagainst the PLO and the Palestinian people and prevent recognition of their legitimate rights, negotiations, and dealings with them.

AL-HAWADITH: There is a call for an international conference on terrorism. Would you participate in such a conference if invited?

Al-Hasan: We do not fear any international conference on terrorism. In fact we support such a conference because we are opposed to terrorism. The meaning of terrorism must be understood. According to international law and the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Palestinian question, armed resistance against the occupation authorities in the occupied territories is not terrorism. Whatever types of violence are used, it is still not terrorism as long as it is directed against the occupation authorities.

As I have said, we support an international conference that would spell out the true meaning of terrorism as I have explained and that would condemn terrorism and use every means to prevent it.

AL-HAWADITH: Was the Cairo Declaration a move to repudiate the campaign launched against the PLO, and which interpretation does Khalid al-Hasan support?

Al-Hasan: The Cairo Declaration was nothing new. Almost identical statements were issued at the recent Casablanca summit confernece and before that by the PLO in 1974. The PLO has issued several statements in the past condemning terrorism as a principle and also condemning terrorist operations. The timing was perhaps the new element.

Repetition at this stage is a part of a diplomatic battle we are waging against the Zionist, American, and Western media onslaught. It is a splendid diplomatic move particularly because we mean what we say in this connection.

For many years I suffered at the hands of those people who are now rejecting the declaration. They want the drafting of sentences to include details of the details so that one would have no planning secrets left and would become exposed to one's rival and enemy who would benefit from such details to slaughter you here and there on the political, military, and informational levels.

There is no room for different interpretations. Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] was clear. He rejected operations outside the occupied territory and he rejected terrorism outside the occupied territory.

This is a sound and correct policy. In regard to the occupied territory, the statement said that resistance to occupation is legitimate. I do not want to make any accusations and I am not good at making accusations, but I put a big question mark on these doubt campaigns which only benefit the Zionist enemy.

AL-HAWADITH: But there have been various interpretations in both East and West. The Egyptians have said that the Cairo Declaration stipulates that Palestinian military operations will be confined to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Al-Hasan: Everyone is entitled to his interpretation. We resist occupation in accordance with our own views. We are only committed to our own interpretation. It is not necessary to announce these interpretations to the world. We are still engaged in a battle with the enemy and we should not announce everything we decide or plan.

AL-HAWADITH: There are so many ambiguous statements that could be interpreted in different ways. The whole world wants you to be clear.

Al-Hasan: We are clear on everything. What do you mean by ambiguity?

AL-HAWADITH: Apart from the Cairo Declaration, the Amman agreement is still interpreted in more than one way by the Palestinian leadership and even your Jordanian partners.

Al-Hasan: In my meetings and discussions with King Husayn before and after the agreement I never heard him give an interpretation that contradicted the agreement or our understanding of it.

AL-HAWADITH: The Jordanian interpretation of the agreement recognizes UN Security Council Resolution 242.

Al-Hasan: No, the Jordanian brothers did not say that the agreement recognizes Resolution 242 as a political solution or as the sole basis for peace.

The agreement clearly speaks of UN resolutions including UN security Council Resolution 242. In other words Resolution 242 and the other UN resolutions on the Palestinian question. This is the interpretation of the Jordanian brothers and it is also our interpretation.

AL-HAWADITH: It has been said that you fear the improvement of Syrian-Jordanian relations.

Al-Hasan: We do not fear the development of these relations. Whoever builds his political analysis on emotions or historical events achieves no results. Politics are interests and interests change and therefore political attitudes change.

The interests between us and Jordan have changed and consequently the Jordanian position changed. Based on what I heard from Jordanian officials and from His Majesty King Husayn himself I do not sense any contemplation on their part of restricting Palestinian-Jordanian relations or abrogating the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement as rumored.

AL-HAWADITH: Have your relations with Syria reached a deadlock?

Al-Hasan: Our relations with Syria cannot reach a deadlock because they are political relations. As for political attitudes, I challenge anyone in the whole world to prove that there is a single point of disagreement between Syria and the PLO or that the PLO has lagged even one step behind Syria in its political attitude.

I do not see any political differences, at least not between the stated Syrian policy and the Palestinian policy. I know that we have nothing undecalred in the PLO but I do not know about Syrian policy.

AL-HAWADITH: So why has the dispute continued?

Al-Hasan: It is a question of Syrian political priorities. Syria, as a state, has placed Lebanon at the top of its priorities.

To Syria, Lebanon is like the stomach is to the human body. Syria cannot live with an ailing stomach. Solving the Lebanese problem necessitated the Syrian-Palestinian confrontation. At the time, when Syria was calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, the Soviet Union was calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli as well as the multinational forces.

For Israel to to withdraw, U.S. approval was necessary. The United States and Israel made withdrawal conditional on expulsion of the PLO from Lebanon. Because the Israeli artillery was only 25 km from Damascus it was imperative that the PLO withdraw so that Israel would withdraw. Because Lebanon, not the Palestinian question, tops the list of Syrian priorities the disputes increased and ranged from the Tripoli incidents to the camps war.

Therefore, if the Lebanese crisis begins to be resolved that would also mark the beginning of Syrian-Palestinian relaxation.

If relations improve Syria will assume a leading role which is in the interest of Syria and the Arab world because nobody can deny Syria's role as far as regional security as a whole is concerned, but without the Palestinian cause and the PLO that role is very weak just as Arab solidarity without Syria is weak and harmful to us and to our cause. It is in our mutual interests that Syrian-Palestinian relations should not be deadlocked. They should return to normal.

AL-HAWADITH: As far as the Lebanese crisis is concerned there has been some relaxation, especially after the signing of the tripartite agreement. So do you expect a Syrian-Palestinian relaxation?

Al-Hasan: The Lebanese crisis will not be resolved in the near future and Syrian-Palestinian relations will not improve unless there is a general Syrian-Iraqi and Syrian-Jordanian reconciliation and a summit conference is held. Something new might emerge at such a conference. This falls under the Arab method of settling disputes.

AL-HAWADITH: Libyan-Palestinian relations improved at one point and then froze again. The Rabat reconciliation committee did not meet with the Libyan and Palestinian delegations. Why is that, and is there anything new in your relations with Tripoli?

Al-Hasan: There is nothing new and I do not believe that there will be anything new in the near future, but we consider ourselves to be friends of Libya and the Libyan people. We cooperate with them on the basis of commitment to what we agree upon without either side interfering in the affairs of the other.

PDRY

YSP Central Committee Issues Press Statement

GF241839 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Announcer-read "text" of the press statement issued after the convocation of the second extraordinary session of the YSP Central Committee on 24 January; monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz, poor reception on 11770 and unheard on 7190 khz]

[Text] O masses of our hero Yemeni people. O revolutionary laborers, peasants and intellectuals. O audacious soldiers and officers. The YSP Central Committee held its second extraordinary session today on 24 January to study the current situation in the country following the bloody coupist attempt planned by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad through executing the ugliest crime in the contemporary history of our Yemeni people. This crime was designed to annihilate and to physically liquidate the collective leadership of the YSP which is represented by the Political Bureau Central Committee and thus to monopolize power and to establish an openly bloody terrorist regime.

This session dwelt on a report presented by the YSP Political Bureau which analyzed what happened in our country on the morning of bloody Monday, 13 January 1986, and the dangerous developments witnessed by the country since plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his killers and murderers, exploded the situation in a tragic and bloody way. The report clearly revealed the plot to which our party, revolution, and people were subjected and the savage execution which truly revealed the class and reactionary ideological identity of the planners of the 13 January 1986 coup, foremost of whom is 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The Central Commitee unanimously stressed the correctness and the soundness of the analysis presented by the Political Bureau. The Central Committee also firmly condemned the sinful plot planned by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to physically liquidate the members of the Political Bureau as a first step toward eliminating the YSP and hence toward eliminating the revolutionary experience in the southern part of our homeland and to frustrate the ambitions of the Yemeni toilers in liberation, progress, socialism, and unity.

The YSP Central Committee, while reviewing its extraordinary session, the developments taking place in the country, and the results of the insane adventure perpetrated by the adventurer 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his criminal aides, confirm to the party strugglers, and to the masses of the people as a whole, that the revolution in our country was subjected to the most grave plot ever experienced since its eruption on 14 October 1963 from the proud climaxes of the Ghassan mountains. This plot is the most bestial and bloody ever. Its goals were absolutely aggressive and destructive because they were about to eliminate our revolution and destroy all of the revolutionary achievements and gains attained through the sacrifices of our people and party, foremost of which is the party of the Yemeni working class, the YSP, to whose beating heart and collective mind, the Political Bureau, the barbaric coupists directed their daggers and their arrows, to thus cause the malfunctioning of the party, to paralyze it, and to cancel its leading role in the society.

Undoubtedly, the vile plot was planned and practically implemented in complete coordination and cooperation with the imperialist and reactionary circles and was engineered by the experts of the bloody coups and the makers of the fascist regimes in our contemporary world. This is something similar to the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea and the fascist regime in Chile

O masses of our great people, the progressive course of our party and revolution, which is based on the ideology of scientific socialism and the international proletariat and which genuinely expresses the supreme interests of the Yemeni working class and its allies, the toilers, flagrantly contradicts the aggressive interests and objectives of the imperialist and reactionary forces. That is why, with every new progress and development we attain in our courageous struggle under the collective leadership — to implement the political and ideological policy of our party and to practically implement its goals — the forms and styles of the imperialist and reactionary powers develop while the forms of the confrontation between the Yemeni revolutionary and its class enemies diversify at home and abroad.

With the progress attained by the revolution toward the attainment of its goals and while it gets stronger and its basic social powers become coherent in a firm social unity — under an aware pioneeer leadership that has firm faith in the theory and practice of the ideology of the working class — the hostile class powers move to unite themselves with the imperialist and reactionary powers to jointly concoct hostile plots and machinations designed to liquidate the revolution and all its achievements, confiscate its freedom, and restore it to the dark prison of the peoples, the prison of the neo-colonialist.

O proud masses of our people, since the early days of its victory in 30 November 1967 our glorious revolution was subjected to acts of interfernece and armed aggression. It also faced many forms of media, political, and economic siege. This was designed to strangle and annihilate it while still a fledgling, and to swallow up the newly born national regime. Had it not been for the rallying of the toiling masses around its experienced political pioneer and their desperate attitude to defend the revolution and the progressive system in our country, it would be easy for the imperialists and the reactionaries to accomplish their goals, which are opposed to our progress, liberation, freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

One after the other, the imperialist plots crashed on the rock of our party and people's heroic defense of the revolution and its achievements. This made imperialist and reactionary circles diversify their methods, forms, and styles with the aim of attaining their basic goals represented in liquidating our revolution and its progressive achievements.

One of the most grave and destructive styles of the revolution and the experience is the internal blowing up, the exploding, of the party through elements and powers opposed to the class and the ideological policy of the party. The imperialist circles realized that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was a desirable prize and bet on this losing horse, [whose role it was] to scuttle the revolutionary experience and to terminate the party through the physical

liquidation of its collective leadership. With this, the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his coupist clique played the role of Trojan horse for the imperialists and reactionaries in the ranks of our party and revolution. It was nothing novel that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad unveiled his genuine reactionary face and showed his class and ideological association with the class enemies of our revolution at home and abroad. The Central Committee recognized our class and ideological difference with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody gang due to the contradiction of his course, thinking, and practices, with the party course specified in the program and his obvious deviation from the party principles specified in the internal system which are defined in democratic centralization, collective leadership, criticism, and self-criticism.

Since he assumed the post of party and state leadership he has acted in ways that contradict the party policy and course in various fields. In the party he was working to weaken its leading role, to paralyze the effectiveness of the leading and primary organs, to neglect their role and to disavow party organized principles which organize internal party life. He was working to consolidate the individualistic attitude and tyranny, and at the same time obstruct the work of the organs and state institutions and ministries, interfere in their daily activities, and loot the powers of central authority. This led to the spreading of disorder,chaos, and violations of the laws organizing life in our country.

In the economic field, in his capacity as leader of the government and the party and state, he worked to cause great damage to our national economy through a parasitic consuming of life in our country and put great obstacles before genuine economic and social progress and the continuous march of our country toward socialism. During the period which followed his assumption of power,he deviated from our party's economic policy toward the extreme right and pursued a devastating economic policy that permitted unlimited parasitic economic activity. This was accompanied by extravagance with public money, and material and other bribes to corrupt, silence, and ensure the loyalty of party and state cadres to this rightist course. This led to an increased deficit which reached a horrible figure threatening the country with an economic crisis more dangerous in terms of its political, economic, and social consequences.

O masses of our people, the practices of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloc-forming separatist and rightist clique have been seriously discussed since the regular 10th session by the ranks of the party and its leading and primary organs. The party criticized the practices and behaviors of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the clique and members loyal to him. The party cadres made their critical remarks to the Central Committee, its Secretariat, and the Political Bureau. During its regular sessions the Central Committee discussed these situations and passed correct and right resolutions, but 'Ali Nasir Muhammad coninuously worked to create a hostile atmosphere and to distribute weapons threatening to explode the situation and liquidate the leadership. All this was blackmail and intimidation. Our people know well that a number of the YSP Central Committee sessions were accompanied by fear and anxiety. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad even used to create acute crises during the meetings of the Political Bureau. Despite this, the Central Committee and the Political Bureau passed daring resolutions; but these resolutions could not find their way to execution and remained in files and drawers, because 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was not satisfied with them because they contradicted his ideological and political course.

In his capacity as the leader of the party, state, and government he intentionally froze and delayed Central Committee resolutions and turned his back on them, although they were issued by the highest organ of the party. All this further confirmed for us the reality of our class and ideological difference from plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his apostate plotters. With our knowledge of this clearly principled class and ideological difference — which the misleading crusade by some media, controlled by his supporters who attempted to hide the honest word, and the merchants of false chatter and cheap hypocrisy failed to hide — the party collective leadership, represented by the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, worked with a spirit of sincerity and loyalty to the party documents and doctrines with confidence in the party and people to settle the difference in accordance with party legitimacy on the basis of internal socialism and the internationalist proletariat and its instructions on the construction of a leading party of a new kind. But 'Ali Nasir Muhammad continuously showed unlimited arrogance and selfishness, foolishly presenting himself as an alternative to the party and placing himself above its leading organs.

During the period which followed the third party congress he intentionally worked to delay Political Bureau and Central Committee Secretariat activity. This prompted the Political Bureau to insist on activating the work of the leading and primary party organs to ensure the consolidation of the party's leading role in society. This was done because the Central Committee and the Political Bureau are thoroughly convinced that maintaining the safety of the [illegible] march is intimately connected with the lead[illegible] role of our party, which is the safety valve of the revolution [illegible] condition for its essential victory. This unanimous po[illegible] by the Political Bureau, which completely conforms [illegible] supreme interests of our homeland, revolution and glorious party, did not satisfy plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

At the time he was showing cunning artifice and perfidious deception in agreeeing to hold Political Bureau meetings, he was thinking and planning the most savage and barbaric means to enable him to achieve his liquidation objectives. He called for the convening of the regular meeting of the Political Bureau after he had prepared his bad coupist statement which was falsely attributed to the Political Bureau. During this meeting — which he did not attend — he issued instructions to his personal guards to [illegible] and kill the Political Bureau members. On the same day he designated his rancorous cliques in the army, police, and state security organs to organize imaginary meetings of a large number of military unit commanders and officers so that they could be liquidated in the meeting rooms. His beast killers spread into the suburbs of the capital and controlled crossroads and entrances to homes and streets and broke into ministry, institutional, and state department buildings to arrest and detain the leading party cadres loyal to the party class and ideological course and committed to its collective leadership. A number of Central Committee members and party cadres were killed in detention places established by the coupists. After receiving orders from plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his aides, the coupists fired upon and killed the detainees. The killing of unarmed detainees is a savage crime and an obvious fascist act. Therefore, the Central Committee strongly and firmly condemns these savage acts which contradict the cultural manners and traditions of the Yemeni people. The party has offered a number of heroic martyrs from among the members of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee, and the party cadres who fell victim in the massacres perpetrated by the coupists on 13 January 1986.

The comrades who were martyred are 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the YSP Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of defense; 'Ali Sha'i' Hadi, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Party Control Committee; 'Ali As'ad Muthanna, member and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; 'Abd al-Hamid Ahmad Sa'id, member and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for unity affairs; Lieutenant Colonel Qasim 'Abdallah al-Zumahi, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the national leadership of the People's Militia; Dr Thabit 'Abid Husayn, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and first deputy minister of state security; Sa'id Salim al-Khaybah, member of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Financial Inspection Committee; Major Muhammad Thabit Sufyan, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and commander of Aden Governorate's militia; Dr 'Abd al-Malik Muhammad 'Ali, candidate member and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Zayd 'Ali Sayf, member of a leading committee and an official in the Organizational Department; Dr Thabit Muhsin, party member and an official at the Organizational Department; Mansur Qa'id Yusuf, secretary of the base organization and chief of a section in the Economic Department; Dr Muhammad Salim 'Ali, party member and chief of the inspection section at the Ideological Department; 'Abd al-Wasi' al-Saqqaf, party member and chief of a section at the Economic Department; 'Alawi 'Abd al-Hadi, party member and chief of Asian and African Affairs at the Foreign Relations Department; Salih Hasan Muhammad 'Abd al-Safi, party member and an official at the Foreign Relations Department; 'Abd al-Rahman Salih 'Isa, party member and an official at the Foreign Relations Department; 'Uthman 'Ali al-Ma'mari, party member and an official at the Party Research Center; Sa'id Rashid, party member and an official at the Foreign Relations Department; Qasim 'Ali Sa'id, party member and an official at the Foreign Relations Department; Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf 'Abd al-Rahman, party member and chief of the international organizations section at the Foreign Relations Department; Ahmad 'Abdallah Thabit, party member and responsible for the security and defense section; Muhyi al-Din Ahmad Sa'id, party member and assistant chief accountant at Aden refineries; Qa'id Muthayni 'Umar, member of Ma'mur District committee; Captain Salih Husayn, first secretary of the party committee at the Interior Ministry; Ahmad Sharaf Hamid; 'Abd al-Rahman al-Maflahi, commander of the police of Minor Aden center; Lieutenant Colonel Mahmud Salih, director of the Combat Training Department at the Defense Ministry; Major Ahmad (Shatil), commander of the 10th Air Brigade; Major Bakil Hashim, commander of the 9th Air Brigade; Major Muhammad Musa'id, adjutant of the Political Reconaissance Department; Captain Husayn 'Ali Qasim, chief of the political section at the supply and procurement units; Major Zayn Dayyan, chief of the operations room of the People's Militia; Major Faysal Rashid, adjutant of reconaissance; Captain Hashim 'Abid Husayn, an official at the state security; Major Muhammad 'Abdallah Ba Qu'ayti, director of the cadres department at the State Security Ministry; 'Ali Salih Nashir, secretary of the Political Bureau; Salih 'Ali Ba Nafi', a party cadre member; 'Abd al-Salam Muhammad, second secretary of the party organization at Aden refineries; 'Abd al-'Aziz Qadiri, member of the al-Sha'b District committee; Mihdhar 'Ali Mihdhar, second secretary of the party committee at the Interior Ministry; Muthanna Salih Muhammad, adjutant of the Militia Reconaissance Department; Major Mahdi 'Ali Nu'man, director of the Civil Defense Department; Major Salih Sa'id (al-Bam), a political deputy; Major Muhammad 'Abdallah Sa'd, a cadre member in the state security; Ahmad Hajib; and 'Alawi Talib.

Masses of our great people! While aware of the enormity of the losses and the magnitude of the sacrifices, the YSP Central Committee calls upon party organizations and all members and candidate members to show more cohesion of struggle and to consolidate our party, organizational, and ideological unity on the basis of the party program and its internal system, and urges the masses of the people, and personnel of the Armed Forces, police, state security, and the people's militias to consolidate their rallying around the party and its collective leadership so as to ensure the healing of our wounds and safeguard our revolution and our system, protect our national independence and reconstruct what has been destroyed by the coupist murderers. Let our sacrifices and the blood of our martyrs, the best of valiant commanders, be a source of inspiration for us and a new incentive that spurs us to continue the struggle with an unwavering iron will, under the banner of the glorious party so that all the goals of our revolution toward liberation, progress, and socialism will be achieved.

During these difficult circumstances, the YSP Central Committee extends its thanks and appreciation to our brother officials in the northern part ofthe homeland, foremost being Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and secretary general of the General People's Council, for the efforts they made in calling for self-restraint and warning against any interference, and for following up the events each day out of their concern to prevent bloodshed, resolve the situation, and extinguish the fire of the sedition kindled by the coupists under the leadership of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The YSP Central Committee also extends its thanks and appreciation to the brothers in the Palestinian revolution, and to the brothers in Syria and Algeria, and in particular to Hafiz al-Asad and Chadli Bendjedid for their opposition to interference in PDRY affairs.

The YSP Central Committee expresses the truest and sincerest sentiments of struggle to its friends and allies, the people and socialist countries, foremost being the mighty bastion of socialism the USSR and the great party of Lenin, the CPSU.

The YSP Central Committee is fully confident that our allies and friends, the socialist countries, will stand by us during these difficult times. This has been proven by the experience of struggle of our party and revolution. Our Soviet comrades and the other socialist countries have stood by us during the hardest circumstances and during all of the ordeals faced by the revolution. The sincere and material support of the socialist countries was one of the factors of victory. During our present ordeal in which we have trapped the coupist traitors, the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union will stand by the YSP. Therefore, we renew our thanks for the firm solidarity of struggle with our people and party shown by the socialist countries.

The YSP Central Commmittee reaffirms its pledge to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries in accordance with the treaties of friendship and cooperation between our country and the socialist countries. The development of these relations will constitute a cornerstone of our external relations.

The YSP Central Committee also extends its sentiments of appreciation to the friendly Ethiopian people and its political vanguard the Workers Party of Ethiopia, under the leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, for the Ethiopian revolution's solidarity with our people and party, and emphasizes to the Ethiopian leadership and to Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam that our brotherhood and friendship that has been baptized with blood will be closer in the future. The YSP will seek to strengthen the ties of cohesion in struggle and enhance the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the agreement concluded between them.

Strugglers, masses of our people! Despite the great sacrifices, the coupists have not achieved their objectives of liquidating and destroying our party and demolishing our democratic national system. Thanks to the vigilance of the masses of our people and our Armed Forces, and thanks to the close cohesion between the party and the people, we have succeeded in extinguishing the fire of the coupist conspiracy, liquidating its dens, safeguarding the revolution's safety and its experienced class vanguard, and wresting victory following valiant resistance and legendary defense during which the strugglers of the party, our soldiers and officers in the Armed Forces, the people's police, the state security, and the people's militia have shown rare valor and readiness for self-sacrifice.

Therefore the YSP Central Committee addresses its warm comradely greetings to all those who rose and contributed to extinguishing the flames of the bloody plot and to the consolidation of the victory of the party and people, foremost among whom are our heroic knights of the Armed Forces, party members and nonparty members, who had the honor of (?falling) fighting the coupists led by 'Ali Nasir and his clique of criminal murderers.

Our proud people. At its second extraordinary session, the YSP Central Committee has adopted the following:

1. Feeling it must bear its great responsibility toward our beloved country, the YSP Central Committee has ratified all the measures taken by the YSP Political Bureau to confront the situation caused in the country by the sanguine coupist attempt organized and planned by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

2. The YSP Central Committee ratified the dismissal of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad from the party and agreed to strip him of all his party and official positions and make him stand trial for the crimes he committed against our people, revolution, and vanguard YSP.

3. The YSP Central Committee has ratified the dismissal of the following from the party and their denudement of all of their official and party positions: Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad, Ahmad Musa'id Husayn, Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, Abu Bakr Ba Dhib, 'Abd al-Ghani, 'Abd al-Qadir, Hadi Ahmad Nasir, Anis Hasan Yahya, 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ulaywah, Ahmad 'Abdallah Hasan, 'abdallah Ahmad Mahnaf, Ahmad Husayn Musa, 'Ali Mansur Rafiq, 'Alawi Husayn Farhan, 'Abd Rabbu Mansur Hadi, Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, Faruq 'Ali Ahmad, 'Abd al-Karim Shamsan, 'Abdallah Bukayr, 'Awad Salih 'Ubayd, and Sulayman Nasir Muhammad.

4. The YSP Central Committee has agreed that the YSP Political Bureau be given the power to take the necessary organizational and political measures designed to bolster the party leadership role for the state and society, establish security and stability in the country, and fill the gaps caused by the 13 January sanguine conspiracy. It agreed that these measures be taken on the state, party, and popular organization levels.

5. The YSP Central Committee charged the comrades of the Central Committee secretaries present to supervise the works of the Central Committee Secretariat offices.

6. The YSP Central Committee charges Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and prime minister, to temporarily assume the chairmanship of the state.

The YSP Central Committee charges the YSP Political Bureau to prepare for a special extensive session for the Central Committee as soon as possible.

8. The Central Committee charges the Political Bureau to prepare an urgent briefing of this session's topics to the party's organizations.

9. The YSP Central Committee agrees to place the (?bodies) of martyrs in a special cemetry made for the revolution's martyrs who were the victims of the sanguine coupist conspiracy and to erect a special memorial statue to immortalize the martyrs of the 13 January 1986.

10. National mourning will be declared in the country for 3 days from 25 January 1986.

Our great masses. The martyrs of the YSP and thousands of Yemeni people who were killed or wounded while fighting to foil the conspiracy will remain a source of inspiration for us all in our revolutionary struggle for a brighter tomorrow and happier life for our people within the national march. Our struggle is to achieve our great party's motto which is to defend our Yemeni revolution, implement the 5-year plan, and achieve Yemeni unity.

Supreme Presidium Annuls 'Ali Nasir's Immunity
GF241819 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] The Supreme People's Council Presidium today issued a decree annulling the immunity of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The decree concerned the cancelling of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's immunity and stated that investigations be carried out to ascertain facts about the crimes he committed, which caused the mass eradication of a number of PDRY leaders, cadres, and citizens. The rest of the decree stated its effective date and publication in the official newspaper.

Al-'Attas Appointed Acting Presidium Chairman
GF241745 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1709 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188, 11770 khz]

[Text] The Supreme People's Council Presidium has approved in its extraordinary meeting today the election of Brother Haydar 'Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and prime minister, as deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council. The resolution of the Supreme People's Council Presidium stated in its second clause that the deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council will assume all the tasks of the chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium as provided for in the Constitution and the laws.

The remaining clauses of the resolution provided for its implementation as of the date of its issuance and publishing of it in the official newspaper.

PDRY Official Denies Al-'Attas Appointment
GF251734 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Sanaa, 25 Jan (WAKH) — A high-ranking South Yemeni official denied news carried by some news agencies citing announcements made by Aden Radio which is controlled by the opposition forces that Mr Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas was appointed interim head of state. The Yemeni official said that such news are null and void.

Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party and secretary of South Yemen's union Riyad Al-'Askari told reporters that such circulation of news reveals the rebels illegitimate objectives to fulfill their plot against the legal leadership in South Yemen. Mr al-'Askari said that preparations are under way to hold a meeting for the Socialist Party which was requested by President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He stressed that the Yemeni people are capable of confronting such conspiracies.

AL-ITTIHAD Terms YSP Decisions 'Illegal'
GF250946 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0936 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] According to a report from Sanaa published in *AL-ITTIHAD* today the YAR has held urgent contacts with several Arab and foreign states and informed them that the decisions issued yesterday by the YSP Central Committee relieving 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of his party and government posts are illegal.

AL-ITTIHAD says that the YSP Central Committee meeting which issued the decisions yesterday was attended by only 15 members out of a total of 77 members of the YSP Central Committee. *AL-ITTIHAD* says that in their contacts with Arab and foreign officials, YAR officials expressed the belief that the decisions of the opposition in Aden will only lead to further feuding and bloodshed in the PDRY.

AL-ITTIHAD quotes Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, who is in Moscow at present, as saying that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will not return to Aden at all, and that he is in North Yemen at present.

AL-ITTIHAD says that the fighting in the PDRY resulted in the total destruction of the navy. Citing reports from Paris, *AL-ITTIHAD* says that the air force has only five aircraft left and they are outside Aden. The aircraft of the PDRY airline (Yamda) were also destroyed at Aden airport.

UAE Paper: Salim Salih Muhammad PDRY 'Strong Man'
GF261417 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 26 Jan 86 pp 1, 17

[Text] Aden — Well-informed Yemeni sources have stated to *AL-KHALIJ* that the strong man in Aden now is Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Political Bureau, as "he now holds the reins of power in Aden, Hadramawt [the fifth governorate], Lahij [the second governorate], Al-Mahrah [the sixth governorate], and parts of the Governorates of Abyan [third governorate] and Shabwah [fourth governorate]." The sources believe that Salim Salih Muhammad is the strong personality that will emerge and will be the first man in the country if 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il does not recover.

AL-KHALIJ has learned from well-informed sources that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali Salim al-Bid [YSP Political Bureau members] are very seriously wounded, and that Isma'il is being treated somewhere in Aden. Earlier reports had indicated that Isma'il was only slightly wounded.

The sources said that if Isma'il and Al-Bid should recover from their wounds, then one of the three major posts in the party and government will be assigned to Salim Salih Muhammad. The three posts are: the chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium (the head of state), the secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and the prime minister.

The sources backed their assertions by pointing to the fact that Salim Salih Muhammad played a major role in confronting Chairman 'Ali Nasir and his group, although he ranks 10th in the list of YSP Political Bureau members issued by the YSP 3d Congress in October 1985, and is preceded among the opponents of 'Ali Nasir by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, Haydar al-'Attas, and Salih Munassar al-Sayayli.

Referring to the position of Haydar al-'Attas, the prime minister, who was appointed deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium to succeed 'Ali 'Antar, the sources said that the post of deputy chairman ranks fourth in importance among government and party posts, after the chairman, the party's secretary general, and the prime minister.

Salim Salih Muhammad was foreign minister when 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was chairman in 1978-1980.

INA: Al-'Attas, Others Return From Moscow 25 Jan

JN251416 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT
25 Jan 86

[Text] Aden, 25 Jan (INA) — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, acting chairman of the People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY, returned to Aden from Moscow this morning after spending several days in the Soviet capital.

Yesterday, Al-'Attas was elected acting chairman of the People's Council Presidium following the 13 January coup. Al-'Attas was PDRY prime minister under President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, Construction Minister Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, and Finance Minister Mahmud Sa'id Mahdi returned with Al-'Attas to Aden.

Citing Aden radio, the mouthpiece of the collective leadership, WAKH says that Al-'Attas expressed upon arrival his satisfaction with his talks with the Soviet leadership, praising the two countries' relations, which are daily being promoted and strengthened, as he put it.

Al-'Attas on Ali Nasir, Other Issues

GF271318 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1134 GMT
27 Jan 86

[Speech by Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Yemeni people — live or recorded; monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz and 1188 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] Men and women citizens. Members of the YSP. Heroes of the Armed Forces, people's police, state security, and people's militia. Masses of our great Yemeni people. I extend to you greetings of struggle and revolution. I greet you in the name of the YSP Central Committee and its Political Bureau, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the Council of Ministers. I greet you at a time when you are incessantly struggling to heal the wounds and eliminate the effects of the terrible bloody massacre imposed on our people by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his facist murderous groups which aimed to physically liquidate the leaders and cadres of the YSP and the government of the revolution and to savagely destroy economic installations and residential areas.

Available documents and the confessions of the leading plotting elements showed that planning for this plot was made a long time ago. The implementation of this plot was facist and bloody and exceeded all imagination and had nothing to do with human principles or values. The murderous gangs, which were recruited and armed by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, organized bloody mass massacres against a great number of party and government leaders and cadres inside halls of fictitious meetings which the plotters held simultaneously in various parts of the YSP and government work and in the Armed Forces and residential quarters on the ominous morning of 13 January. The plotters culminated their terrible bloody massacres with attempts to kill innocent citizens by checking their identity cards, destruction of economic installations and government and residential buildings, and the annihilation of a great number of innocent children, young and elderly people, and women. However, our toiling masses, party members, and our Armed Forces which adhere to the principles of the Yemeni revolution and the YSP principles, resisted the plot by heroic steadfastness, which history will record. They were able to foil and eliminate the plot. The conspirators' positions began to fall, one after another. Scores of leading elements and hundreds of misled killers surrendered, while its traitorous and weak elements fled abroad, where they are now standing in the same trench alongside those who preceded them in treason and [word indistinct]. (?Today we should) bow in respect for the heroism of party members, personnel of military and security institutions, and the masses of workers and peasants who quickly defended the toilers' authority and offered heavy and costly sacrifices. At the same time, we greet the heroic martyrs who were killed in the massacres of the ominous day of 13 January, which were organized by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his murderous groups. We also greet the heroic martyrs who sacrificed their lives in order to foil the plot and defend the revolution and its progressive system.

Men and women citizens. Masses of our great Yemeni people. Our success in foiling the plot and perpetuating stability and security requires us to double efforts to continue the hard and (?patient) struggle in order to eliminate the traces of the bloody crime and continue economic and social construction. At the same time, this requires us to increase our vigilance in the face of the various attempts to revive aggression against the homeland's security and sovereignty.

We shall lie in wait for the remnants of the conspirators and all those who think of harming our progressive regime and the homeland's safety in any form. In this direction the party and state leadership will more than ever continue its endeavor and activity to exert the necessary efforts to develop the country's economy and to depend on the energies of the masses for eliminating the effects of the plot. Currently efforts are being made to complete restoration of social and public services which are connected with the citizens and the accommodation of those whose houses were damaged and the rendering of medicine and treatment to the thousands of wounded and disabled who sustained injuries in the ominous 13 January plot. For this reason, we have to extend a warm appeal to all the brothers and friends in the Arab and socialist countries and all the countries and international organizations in the world to offer their humanitarian aid to our people to enable them to eliminate the effects of the bloody tragedy imposed on them.

O masses of our great Yemeni people: Now and after the complete elimination of the 13 January plot, advance with firm and confident steps toward eliminating the results of the plot and continue the economic and social construction process. Our country will excercise all its rights against those who planned the plot and participated in its implementation. Justice will say its word on all those who are convicted in accordance with the constitution and the laws. As for those who have been misled and who have not actually participated in the plot's implementation, we will adopt a humanitarian stand toward them. We will stick only to the law and Constitution in putting anyone on trial.

While advancing toward the coming difficult stage I should not miss the chance to express appreciation for anyone who stood by our people during the painful hardship. We extend appreciation to brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, and express our appreciation of the national and humanitarian motives embodied by his positive stands on recent events. We emphasize our determination to continue the joint peaceful efforts with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland to achieve the unity of the Yemeni homeland, the Yemeni land and people, on peaceful and democratic bases, and to safeguard the security, stability, and progress of our Yemeni people. We also express appreciation for Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile-Mariam and affirm to him the determination of our party and country to continue consolidating the pillars of strategic alliance between the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions and strengthening the intimate friendship between our parties and peoples. We also highly appreciate the positions of Syria and its President Hafiz al-Asad and the positions of Algeria and its President Chadli Bendjedid.

In this context our country will continue to strengthen and develop its relations with all the fraternal Arab countries on the basis of Arab solidarity and peaceful coexistence. Our country will spare no effort in serving the Arab causes of destiny and in participating in strengthening safety and security in the Arab arena, including the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf, with whose countries our country has ties of Arab brotherhood, good neighborliness, and common interests.

We shall firmly continue along this course in our peaceful foreign policy with our Arab brothers, the course of mutually beneficial brotherly cooperation and noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for national sovereignty — a course defined by the documents of our YSP; we will not deviate from such a course.

Also along the same course, our country will continue to strengthen its bilateral cooperation with the various countries of the world to serve the cause of world peace and constructive international understanding.

In this context we would like to salute the firm internationalist stand of the Soviet Union on the side of our country and its unlimited support for the (?struggle) of our party and people in unifying and consolidating the pillars of our national independence and our socialist path. The strategic relations of struggle that link our country with the Soviet Union have been and continue to be a source of strength for the revolutionary process led by our Yemeni Socialist Party on the road of completing the tasks of the national democratic revolution that has socialist horizons.

On this occasion we would like to express profound appreciation for the satisfaction with the results of the talks we held with the Soviet leadership in Moscow on the situation in our country and our peoples' right to march along the socialist path under the leadership of the YSP. On behalf of the YSP Central Committee and its Political Bureau, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the Council of Ministers, and in the name of all the strugglers of our people and party, I extend thanks and appreciation to the leadership of the friendly Soviet Union for all the forms of internationalist support which the homeland of the Great October Socialist Revolution is extending to all toilers in the PDRY, and emphasize our joint determination to strengthen the ties of strategic alliance between the Soviet Union and the PDRY on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Likewise, we shall continue to strengthen and develop our country's relations with the other socialist countries.

Masses of our great Yemeni people! We continue side by side and shoulder to shoulder, united along the path of work and construction, in healing our wounds. We will mobilize all energies so as to eliminate the effects of the crazy, bloody plot carried out against our people by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique. Let our slogan be: "One hand builds the homeland, and the other carries arms to defend it. Thank you."

USSR Said To Be Replenishing PDRY's Arms Losses

GF261308 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 26 Jan 86 pp 1, 17

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has adopted urgent measures to supply the PDRY Armed Forces with weapons to compensate for the weapons destroyed in the recent events.

AL-KHALIJ has learned from well-informed sources that the Soviet Union has placed at the disposal of the new leadership military aircraft that were stationed at the Al-Riyan airbase which is supervised and run by the Soviets. The airbase is in the Governorate of Hadramawt. An unknown number of these warplanes has been transferred to Aden's civilian airport which has runways especially for military use.

AL-KHALIJ has also learned that the losses of the forces supporting the collective leadership — the main body of the PDRY forces — in the way of vehicles and ammunition have been recompensated to a great extent from arsenals at a base known as "Bayna al-Jabalayn [between two mountains]" close to Aden.

The military supplies have been accompanied by a political stand in which Moscow has reiterated its warning of noninterference in the PDRY's internal affairs. *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that high-level contacts were held in the past 2 days between the new leadership in Aden and the YAR government in Sanaa, and that contact was held following the doubts which the YAR Government had cast on the legitimacy of the declaration issued in Aden on 24 January by the YSP Central Committee, for Sanaa had said that there was a lack of quorum for the YSP Central Committee meeting.

Sources in Aden have informed *AL-KHALIJ* that the new leadership will today or tomorrow call for a meeting of the Supreme People's Council to discuss topics related to recent developments in the country. The sources said that a new government will be formed during the current week, for the new leadership is planning to fill all the vacancies in the command posts of the government and the party.

Soviet Diplomat Denies Foreknowledge of Events

LD251914 Kuwait KUNA in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Rome, Jan 25 (KUNA) — A Soviet diplomat here said Saturday the main concern of the Soviet Union as far as the developments in South Yemen are concerned, is stopping the fighting and restoring "reason" to the warring groups "because few days (of fighting) destroy big achievements of many years."

The diplomat who refused to be identified denied in a statement to KUNA as baseless and lies all talks about the Soviet preknowledge of events that would take place in South Yemen.

He admitted indirectly that the Soviets were surprised by what happened in Aden and said there is a firm belief in Moscow that there are no ideological or political reasons for the conflict in South Yemen which has been caused, as he said, by tribal motives.

The Soviet diplomat hoped that the fighting in South Yemen will end soon and that the two conflicting (?groups) will reach an agreement that restore conditions to normalcy in the country.

Acting Chairman, USSR Envoy Discuss Aid

GF261518 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz and 11770 khz and with unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] Brother engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at noon today USSR Ambassador Comrade Vladislav Zhukov.

During the meeting they discussed a number of issues concerning mutual cooperation between the two friendly countries in light of the need to eliminate the effects of the 13 January plot. Brother Al-'Attas hailed the international aid offered in various fields by the Soviet Union to our party, people, and our country. He said that this aid plays a great role in developing the revolutionary process and in consolidating the progressive system in our country under the leadership of the YSP.

WAM: YSP Member's Version of 13 January Events

GF260715 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0632 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Jan (WAM) — In today's issue, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quotes 'Ali Salim al-Bid, member of the YSP Political Bureau in Aden, whose execution was announced in a statement broadcast on 13 January, who related the details of what happened on the morning of that day in the meeting office of the YSP Political Bureau. He stated that he was able to escape on the morning of 13 January when the private guard of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad began firing at YSP Political Bureau members who were waiting for the meeting to begin prior to 'Ali Nasir's arrival.

He added that the commander of the guard, who is called Hassan and has a captain's rank, opened fire from an automatic rifle, which was in a black bag. First he placed the bag on a table in front of 'Ali Nasir's seat, as usual. He then opened the bag and shot 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar from the back. Next he shot Salih Muslih Qasim, the minister of defense who was beside him. He then turned to the second row where 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il; and 'Ali Shayi' Hadi were sitting. He said that the other YSP Political Bureau members, 'Anis Yahya, 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, and Abu Bakr Ba Dhib were not present, but were with 'Ali Nasir in Abyan Governorate.

'Ali Salim al-Bid denied that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was wounded or that he is being treated in Moscow. He stated that he was able to escape from the hail of fire, and together with 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il took refuge in a nearby camp called "Fatah" camp. Al-Bid said that he was hit by two bullets on Wednesday 15 January while in the camp. One bullet hit him in the stomach and the second in the thigh. *AL-ITTIHAD*'s correspondent in Aden has stated that the YSP Political Bureau is currently counting the military and civilian victims of the events in Aden. He ruled out that the toll would reach the numbers reported by the news agencies. He said that the number of those who left Aden has been exaggerated. News agencies have estimated these at 50,000 people.

Country Reportedly 'Militarily Divided' Into Zones

GF251331 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 25 Jan (QNA) — The latest reports reaching Cairo from Aden say that the PDRY has been militarily divided into an eastern zone, controlled by tribes and forces loyal to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and a western zone controlled by the dissident elements. The eastern zone consists of four governorates situated near the Gulf of Aden stretching to the YAR boundries. The western zone includes Aden, Khurmaksar, the Lahij Governorate, and the Dali' mountainous region.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Reportedly Reorganizing Forces

GF241337 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 with fair reception, on 1188 khz with fair/poor reception and unheard on 7190 khz]

[Text] Confirmed reports arriving to our YSP leadership indicate that the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is currently reorganizing the remnants of his forces who fled after recognizing that the military battle was in favor of the party and the party legitimacy. Anti-revolutionary forces joined these remnants. They are led by Husayn 'Uthman 'Affan, Muhammad 'Ali Haytham, and 'Abd al-Qawi Makkawi.

The radio commentator reported that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who turned to the right a long time ago, revealed this inclination through his bloody conspiracy and his association with reactionary rightist powers. These powers fought the revolution and wanted to place its fate in neo-colonialism. Such attempts ended in fiasco, as his conspiracy on the bloody Monday of 13 January 1986 failed. The commentator added that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's departure from the ranks of the revolution and party to the ranks of the enemies' front confirmed the accuracy and validity of the estimations of our party. The commentator referred to the frank U.S. decision concerning PDRY developments by supporting the conspirator led by 'Ali Nasir and by encouraging them to continue their conspiracy against the political legitimacy — represented by the Political Bureau and the YSP — to direct the situation in the country.

The commentator asserted that our people possess the defensive capability to protect the national sovereignty of their country. Our people also warn the United States and other countries not to interfere in our country's internal affairs by exploiting the conditions stemming from the coupist plot because in such an event our people would not be alone in confronting any foreign aggression. The world revolutionary forces — foremost being the Soviet Union with whom, we are associated with a firm friendship and cooperation agreeement and with the joint struggle to attain the victory of liberation, progress, and peace values — would stand alongside our people and our revolution.

Issues Ultimatum to Opponents

JN270708 Paris Raido Monte Carlo in Arabic
0600 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Reports that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is in the Abyan district and that he has mobilized 40,000 men are still unconfirmed. However, available reports say that the president issued an ultimatum to his opponents to surrender before next Wednesday, otherwise he will march to Aden with his forces. Ibrahim Yazbik reports:

[Ibrahim Yazbik] President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's call was broadcast over a mobile transmitter, which shows that it was only heard inside Yemen. However, WAKH reported this call in a cable from Sanaa. Diplomats in Sanaa say that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has mobilized 40,000 men and is preparing to storm Aden and restore his authority. He issued an appeal to soldiers of the coupists asking them to return to their barracks and surrender, or else face dire consequences. These diplomats say that the appeal, whose text was distributed in Sanaa yesterday, 2 days after it was broadcast, gives the troops supporting the coupists a period of 3 days, that is until next Wednesday, to surrender.

'Sources:' Attack Expected

GF251513 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
25 Jan 86 p 1

[Sanaa dispatch]

[Text] Well-informed sources in Sanaa expect that after a week the "Yemeni leader" 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will have completed his preparations for an attack on his rivals who are controlling Aden and most parts of the PDRY. These sources said that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is organizing forces in Abyan and that these forces include members of the army who fled from Aden and joined him, his militias, tribesmen, and the rightists who have been living outside the PDRY.

These sources said that during the last 4 days military equipment and arms continued flowing to the forces of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. They added: It is not known whether this flow of arms will continue following the YSP Central Committee's session yesterday.

These well-informed sources concluded their statements to *AL-KHALIJ* by saying that during the past few days equipment has arrived in Abyan to construct a radio station for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad there.

Jeddah: Speaks on Radio

GF252012 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpts] There exists conflicting reports on the developments of the situation in Aden on the 13th day of its crisis. Some reports have indicated the return of life to normal in Aden and said that the PDRY prime minister has returned from Moscow, while well-informed diplomatic sources have said that fierce fighting is currently going on near the Aden gateways between the forces loyal to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and those opposed to him. Other sources said that the parties to the conflict have begun preparations to hold negotiations to find a permanent solution to the crisis. Meanwhile, South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [title as heard] made a speech via Radio Aden and addressed the opponents to lay down their arms and return to their residences. Not specifying where the radio broadcasts, SABA' said that the South Yemeni president has spoken to his people for the first time since the fighting broke out in Aden on 13 January and clarified some facts concerning what happened in his country.

[No station broadcasting an address by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has been heard. The only station observed to be identifying itself as "Aden Radio" is that which is broadcasting anti-'Ali Nasir material and has been monitored on 1188, 7190, and 11770 khz since 19 January.]

Issues Statement on Events

GF241044 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
24 Jan 86 pp 1, 8

[All quotation marks as published]

[Text] Sanaa, *AL-ITTIHAD* — Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad yesterday evening issued his first statement since the outbreak of the events in Aden on 13 January 1986. In his statement, the chairman called for an immediate cease-fire to be associated with complete removal of all types of arms from the capital so that life may return to normal and a suitable atmosphere may be provided for beginning a political dialogue.

Following is the text of the statement:

"Our country has been subjected to regrettable events due to the plot which was planned by the separatists a long time ago. We have exerted all efforts during the past 3 years to contain the separatist acts which divided the party and the people. The latest of these efforts was the third congress of the party which ended with success, but did not terminate the seeds of the problems which the separatists had caused. Instead of overlooking differences and starting a new phase in favor of the unification of the party and the people, a phase of open conspiracy to seize power and terminate the results of the third congress began.

The separatists attempted to pass their conspiracy through obtaining resolutions within the Political Bureau to make changes in the leadership powers. Such resolutions are within the capacity of the Central Committee. The separatists refused to convene a session of the Central Committee and declared that they would adopt these resolutions at the Political Bureau and turn toward the Armed Forces to protect such resolutions. Israeli statements regarding an attack on the PDRY were indeed exploited. So tanks and various arms were deployed around the capital. We gathered information that a military action would accompany the meetings of the Political Bureau on 13 January 1986. Therefore, on 12 January 1986, I attempted to persuade the separatists to continue the dialogue and search for suitable solutions to the issues in question. But they refused this. They also refused the mediation of the Lebanese Communist Party aimed at postponing the discussion of the matter for 1 month. They refused the mediations of other fraternal parties and explicitly expressed their conspiracy. All the available information indicated when the conspiracy would be executed. Therefore, we endeavored to block the way before the execution of the conspiracy, to apprehend its plotters, and to urge the party bodies to expose the conspiracy and foil it.

At that stage, and according to the conspiracy plans, the tanks moved in in an attempt to capture the capital. Within hours the tanks devastated the capital and took revenge on the gallant popular resistance which stood firm against the means of destruction.

The separatists benefitted from their previous action in dividing the army, seizing legitimacy during the previous period, and attacking it on 13 January 1986. The armored corps was a blatant example of the nonpatriotic composition which the separatists attempted to create in the past years. Their separatist act provoked the civil war in a horrible way. The separatists drowned the country in blood and pushed it toward a fate which we have always worked to avoid.

The civil war that they have started by storming the legitimacy will not end as long as they bank on their separatist actions. Resistance will continue against the conspiracy of the separatists. For our part, we have responded to the call for a cease-fire in order to save the capital, save innocent citizens, and to find a political solution which would save the country from civil war. We have responded to the brothers, and to the appeal of the Soviet comrades for a dialogue. We do not believe that there is a military solution to a civil war which has already begun. Proceeding from our historical responsibility, we are for dialogue, for a political solution, and for the salvation of the country, people, and party."

'Ali Nasir concluded his statement by saying: What is urgently required now is a cease-fire and a guarantee for the continuation of such a cease-fire to enable removing of all types of arms from the capital, returning life to normal, and providing a new atmosphere for beginning a political dialogue.

Receives Support Cables

GF242000 Doha QNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Sanaa, 24 Jan (QNA) — PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has received support cables from various official and popular groups in the PDRY. Radio Aden, which is broadcasting on 1125 kHz and supports Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, reported these cables and said: The rebels controlling an imaginary station are using all means to extricate information and obtain confessions by force.

SABA' said that since this morning the radio can be heard clearly on this frequency.

Talks to Al-Qadhdhafi on Phone

GF260819 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0808 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Sanaa, 26 Jan (WAKH) — It was reported in Sanaa today that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has had a telephone conversation with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY.

The Aden radio, which speaks in the name of the government of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, stated that during the telephone call they discussed developments in the PDRY.

The radio, which is heard in some parts of the YAR, did not give further details.

'Diplomatic Sources' on Military Situation

GF260949 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0855 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Sanaa, 26 Jan (WAKH) — Arab diplomatic sources in Sanaa today indicated that reports from the PDRY do not attribute to the statements carried by Aden radio, which is controlled by Chairman's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's opponents, any solid indication that the opposition has decided the situation in its favor.

The sources pointed out that reports were received last night on fighting around the capital despite the opposition's announcement that it controls the capital.

The same sources added that it appears that the opposition controls most of the capital in addition to some cities in the second and third governorates. Meanwhile, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's loyalists control the remaining governorates and the major cities in them.

The Arab diplomatic sources stated that the opposition's control of the radio and television stations in Aden has given observers the impression that the opposition has the upper hand in controlling the situation in the PDRY. However, the information received by these sources has indicated that it is too early to determine which party has principal control over the course of events in the PDRY.

The sources added that each of the parties in the conflict will attempt, over the next few days, to prove its ability to control the country, according to the information stating that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is mobilizing his forces to fight his opponents in order to consolidate legitimacy according to radio Aden [as received].

Ahmad Musa'id Husayn, member of the YSP Political Bureau, and minister of state security, denied that the YSP Central Committee has held a meeting and noted that the Central Committee has not held any meeting since the coup attempt.

He noted that there is no legal quorum in Aden to hold a meeting of the YSP Central Committee. He added that what was issued by the opposition radio is part of the plan designed to destroy the party.

Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the YSP Political Bureau in the PDRY, who is now in Algeria, has warned of the possibility that an extensive civil war might break out in the PDRY, which would threaten the pillars of order in the country.

In a statement published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Anis Hasan Yahya said that the measures recently adopted by the opposition on the state and party level would subject the PDRY experiment to collapse and drive it to civil war.

2 MIG-21's Downed by 'Ali Nasir Forces in Abyan

GF261006 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] *AL-ITTIHAD* quotes Ahmad Musa'id Husayn, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chief of the state security service in the PDRY, as saying that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP secretary general, will, during the next few days, call for an extraordinary meeting of the YSP Central Committee.

AL-ITTIHAD also reports that two MIG-21 fighter planes of the coupist forces opposed to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad were shot down by air defense forces in Abyan, where the two aircraft were trying to bomb the headquarters of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who is there with a number of his aides, including members of the YSP Political Bureau, the Political Committee, the YSP Central Committee, and Armed Forces commanders.

Referring to the evacuation of foreigners from Aden, *AL-ITTIHAD* states that the Soviet Union has halted the evacuation of its experts from Aden — an evacuation it began 3 days ago.

'Complete Calm' in Aden; 'Ali Nasir Radio in Abyan

GF260602 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] In a dispatch from Aden, AFP has said that complete calm prevailed yesterday in the PDRY capital, where the opponents of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who have formed a collective leadership of the YSP, are in control. Water and electricity supplies have been resumed in Aden, and telephone connections with foreign countries have also been resumed. Traffic and public transport have returned to normal and employees have gone to work as usual.

Armored vehicles withdrew from the city 2 days ago and traffic is now normal throughout the capital. It has been decided in principle to reopen schools within 2 days.

The television service resumed its transmission and yesterday broadcast a recording of the return of Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas to Aden from Moscow accompanied by the foreign, finance, and housing ministers. Al-'Attas has been appointed transitional chairman of the PDRY.

Reuter has stated that radio transmissions have been heard in Ta'izz in the YAR. The radio claimed that the forces loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad are reassembling and preparing to launch a counteroffensive on the capital. It appears that this radio station is transmitting from Abyan, the home area of Chairman 'Ali Nasir, 100 miles east of Aden.

Ports Authority Announces Reopening of Aden Port

GF261901 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1825 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Unscheduled announcement — monitored on fair reception on 1188 KHZ and 11770 KHZ and unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] The Yemeni Ports Authority announces to all concerned that Aden port has been reopened for all commercial ships as of 1030 today [0730 GMT], Sunday, 26 January, 1986. Ships will dock and sail only during daytime until further notice. Loading and unloading of ships will continue all day.

The Yemeni Ports Authority calls on the ships which have departed the port carrying goods for Aden port, or the ships which were heading to unload their shipments at Aden port, to return to the port as soon as possible so that their shipments can be unloaded.

14 OCTOBER Calls for National Reconstruction
GF241516 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1303 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 1188 khz with fair to poor reception]

[Text] Under the headline "What Is Important Now?", the newspaper *14 OCTOBER* published this morning writes the following: Now that the party and people have triumphed and the dangerous plot planned by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his treacherous clique has ended in complete failure — the plot which exposed 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his group to the people and which brought disgrace on them — huge tasks face our party and people. These tasks are represented by confronting the tragedy with the will of strugglers and with cohesion and selflessness to reconstruct what has been destroyed and ruined; to construct and build on basis of accurate scientific plans and programs; to protect the revolution, the homeland, and the achievements; and to purge our party and people of all traitors and plotters. These tasks require firmness, vigilance, continuous effort, and work. The cruel disaster that faced us taught us lessons in correct construction, vigilance, and firmness. We learned that lesson after suffering from the fire of plots and battles, the fierceness of perfidious fighting, and the styles of new facism.

Here, we have to make an extremely important remark. We are saying that what happened on 13 January was not instantaneous, but the result of previous preparation and a long conspiratorial design. This does not mean that the YSP Political Bureau members, who are known for their expertise, wisdom, practice, honesty, and sincerity, and the YSP Central Committee members and party cadres in various leading organs were not aware of this plot and its dimensions. However, they did not imagine that things would be as bad as 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has made them. They hardly worked to settle matters in accordance with the party infrastructure and legitimacy. They knew that [word indistinct] would lead the country to crises and would create chances for the enemies, chances of which they have never dreamed. Now, again we say that we have to work for construction and defense so that the martyrs sleep comfortably, so that the party banner remains high, and so that no voice becomes louder than the party's voice.

YSP Official Receives Party Members in Shabwah
GF241510 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception; unheard on 1188 khz]

[Text] Comrade Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, received a group of the YSP leadership members and struggling elements in the Shabwah Governorate. They stressed to him their denunciation and condemnation of the mean conspiracy and abortive coupist attempt plotted by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his treasonous clique. They expressed their support and that of the party leadership and bases, popular organizations and struggling formations, and the people in Shabwah, for the YSP Political Bureau, which represents collective leadership, the party legitimacy, and the Constitution.

During this meeting, Comrade Salih al-Siyayli expressed the YSP Political Bureau's appreciation for the honorable stands adopted by the Shabwah people and the popular activities they have undertaken against the mean conspiracy plotted by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique. He expressed the YSP's appreciation to the Shabwah people for their support and loyalty to the party and collective leadership and for rejecting autocratic aspirations to join imperialism and reaction.

SAUDI ARABIA

'Official' Source Denies Report in Lebanese Paper
GF251718 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1640 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 25 Jan (SPA) — An official source in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia described as untrue a report published in the Lebanese paper *AL-NAHAR* yesterday which indicates that senior Lebanese sources received reassuring information from Saudi Arabia with regard to the Lebanese official position toward the tripartite agreement.

The source told the SPA correspondent that Saudi Arabia views this agreement as an internal Lebanese issue and it is not the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's policy, as is known to everybody, to interfere in the internal affairs on any state. That is why clarification was necessary.

Commentary Examines Intervention Threat in PDRY
PM251359 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic
20 Jan 86 p 2

[Jasir ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir article: "Recourse to Reason Is What Is Needed in Aden Now"]

[Text] The events in South Yemen have so far claimed 7,000 dead and wounded in addition to the mass destruction in parts of Aden and other provinces.

This death and destruction is only the first week's toll, which will be followed by more and the list will grow longer as long as the current events continue unabated and so long as there is no solution. It means more bloodshed and more tragedies to be added to the Arab nation's other tragedies such as the Lebanese developments, the horrors of the Iraq-Iran war, and the Western Sahara problem and its complications.

The fact is that if the current events in South Yemen continue, the resulting negative effects will be just as bad as the other Arab tragedies and developments, if not worse and more painful. The truth is that continuation of the battles now raging in South Yemen would carry real dangers of foreign intervention, particularly since certain international sides have not concealed their desire to interfere on various pretexts, including "strategic interests" and "maintaining the balance of powers."

From the beginning of the battles, observers have been watching the show of naval force and naval units' muscle-flexing off the Yemeni coast. Although the sides to whom these ships belong announced that the aim was to evacuate foreigners from Aden, which has indeed already been done, naval units are still gathering and some of them are heading for the Yemen shores. This matter strengthens the fears of interference in South Yemen's internal affairs by international sides. It is for this and other reasons, the most important being putting an end to the shedding of Yemeni blood and safeguarding the Yemeni people's property and interests, that there should be a return to dialogue and the language of reason instead of the language of the gun.

Saudi King Fahd Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message

GF261923 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 26 Jan (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening received Major al-Kuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, who conveyed to him a message from his brother Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The meeting was attended by Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning and Petroleum; and the Libyan charge d'affaires in the kingdom.

YAR

Military Reinforcements Seen Moving To PDRY Border

GF261044 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Sanaa — Eyewitnesses confirmed yesterday that large military reinforcements were on their way yesterday to the road leading to Ta'izz toward the border with the PDRY.

Columns of vehicles carrying armed soldiers accompanied by other vehicles were sighted on this road.

Journalists Advised To Stay Away

GF261054 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 26 Jan 86 pp 1, 17

[Text] Sanaa — An official of the YAR Information Ministry in Sanaa has advised Arab and foreign correspondents, including the *AL-KHALIJ* correspondent, not to go to Ta'izz, which is close to the PDRY border, or attempt to cross the land border between the YAR and the PDRY.

The official explained that his advice is out of concern for the safety of foreign correspondents in the YAR. He said that the YAR authorities are not responsible for what could happen to them if they should head toward the PDRY border without the prior knowledge of the YAR authorities.

Several foreign correspondents had attempted to cross the border and go to Aden, but the Aden authorities prevented them from doing so and handed them over to the YAR security forces, which sent them back to Sanaa, and did not return their passports to them except at Sanaa Airport.

Al-Sharif Reports Mubarak Meeting With Teachers

NC262201 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] President Mubarak met with young teachers from Egyptian universities today. The meeting also was attended by Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food security, and NDP secretary general; Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi, minister of health and NDP assistant secretary general; Dr Mahmud al-Sharif, NDP secretary of health; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information and NDP secretary of information; and Kamal al-Shadhli, NDP secretary for organization.

Following the meeting, Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak had been eager to attend this session before his departure for France and Germany. Mubarak affirmed to those in attendance that universities are the bastion of thought and creativity.

According to Al-Sharif, Mubarak also discussed the economic situation in Egypt, sources of national income, the factors affecting the Egyptian economy, and the way these factors are linked with the international economy.

President Mubarak, Al-Sharif reported, had stated that the supremacy of the law is not a slogan but a way of life to be observed by all the country's institutions and parties.

President Mubarak also noted that all political powers, both the majority and the opposition, should concentrate on solving the problems of our society. President Mubarak emphasized his eagerness to further the course of democracy. He said that dialogue should not impede the process of development but lend support to action in real life.

President Mubarak stated that in this country decisions are made and stands taken with only the interests of the people in mind. Egypt is the master of its own will, the president affirmed.

Mubarak said that Egypt's strength depended solely on hard work. Unity and the development of autonomous power, Mubarak noted, are the ultimate achievements of democracy. Mubarak then reiterated his eagerness to further democracy in Egypt. He emphasized that there would be no coverup for corruption or for the corrupt. No exception to this rule exists. Government officials, the president said, should be honest, hard-working, and efficient.

According to Al-Sharif, Mubarak then turned to foreign policy. He gave an account of developments in the Middle East issue, the Iraq-Iran war, the conflict in Lebanon, and the Tabah issue. President Mubarak also touched on Arab affairs, expressing his regret that osme Arab countries were supporting international terrorism. These countries, which have directed several terrorist attacks against Egypt, are neglecting their duties toward the decisive issues of the Arab world, Mubarak stated.

The president affirmed that Egypt is committed to Arab issues and supports Arab rights. Egypt, Mubarak said, refrains from interference in the internal affairs of any Arab country and does not sanction any infringement on the sovereignty of any Arab country irrespective of its stands. This is our policy, and it stems from an integral system of values and principles. Egypt will always remain capable of surmounting difficulties. It will continue to be a leading state in the future as it has been in the past, Mubarak concluded.

Mubarak Marks Police Day by Reiterating Democracy

NC251148 Cairo MENA in English 1000 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, Jan 25 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak reiterated today his support for the march of democracy in Egypt, making clear that no jeopardy to the growth of democracy would be allowed. "Neither will we allow any threats in the name of democracy in Egypt," the president added. He stressed the freedom of [word indistinct] and facilitating service for the public.

The president made those statements following the meeting of the Supreme Police Council, which he presided over this morning as a gesture from the president to mark the police day. Earlier, President Mubarak had inaugurated the sports and social complex of the police officers at Cairo suburb of Nasr City.

The president, who arrived at 0920, was welcomed by Minister of Interior Ahmad Rushdi, Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs Dr. Amal 'Uthman, Cairo Governor Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib and chairman of the higher council of youth and sport. The president paid tribute to the police for the results they achieved over the last year in fields of combating drugs and providing security in the country, Rushdi said.

Jordanian Minister Arrives With Husayn Message

NC251201 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA) — Jordanian Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a visit of several hours to Egypt. The Jordanian minister is carrying a message for President Husni Mubarak from King Husayn of Jordan. This is part of the continuing consultation between the two countries. The Jordanian guest was received at the airport by Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Mubarak Receives Jordanian

NC251807 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1655 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Jordanian Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah this evening. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, and Husayn Hamami, Jordan's ambassador to Cairo.

Jordanian Official Leaves

NC251838 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA) — Dr Usamah Al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has stated that His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan is expected to visit Cairo in February. Dr Al-Baz made this announcement at Cairo airport as he was bidding farewell to Jordanian Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah. During his visit to Cairo, which lasted several hours, the Jordanian official met with President Husni Mubarak.

In his statement, Dr al-Baz said that Abu 'Awdah had conveyed a verbal message from King Husayn to President Mubarak. The message dealt with the recent contacts that King Husayn had with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, and with the PLO to reactivate the peace process. Dr Al-Baz added that Abu 'Awdah's visit to Cairo is part of the continuing consultations between President Mubarak and King Husayn.

Romanian Deputy Premier Brings Ceausescu Message

NC260803 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, has arrived in Cairo on a 3-day visit to Egypt, in response to an invitation from Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation. Upon arrival, the Romanian official stated that he is carrying a handwritten message to President Husni Mubarak from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The Romanian official will hold talks with Dr al-Janzuri on how to bolster relations in the areas of industry, agriculture, and mining.

Mubarak Receives Romania's Oprea

NC260941 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak this morning received Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, who arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 4-day visit to Egypt. The meeting was attended by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, and Ion Cozma, the Romanian ambassador in Cairo.

Mubarak Receives Israeli State Minister Weizman

NC261523 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jan (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received Israeli Minister of State 'Ezer Weizman. The Israeli official arrived in Cairo earlier in the day.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Leaves for Algeria

NC251402 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA) — Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda left Cairo for Algeria this afternoon, following a 6-day visit during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak. In a predeparture statement, the Mexican official said that Egypt and Mexico agree on the need to hold an international conference on the Middle East.

Sepulveda participated in the symposium on Latin American-African dialogue, which ended in Cairo on Thursday. The ratification documents of the 1984 general protocol for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Egypt and Mexico were exchanged during the visit.

Mubarak Confers With Ambassador to USSR

NC261143 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today received Ambassador Salah Basyuni, Egyptian ambassador to the USSR. Ambassador Basyuni told our correspondent that he presented to President Mubarak a full report on Egyptian-Soviet relations. Basyuni added that he received the president's instructions on this subject. Ambassador Basyuni asserted that the pending issues between the two countries are about to be resolved. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, also met with the Egyptian ambassador, who returns to Moscow 29 January.

Ghali Meets New President in Sierra Leone

NC261403 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Freetown, 26 Jan (MENA) — Major General Joseph Momoh, Sierra Leone's new president, received a message from President Husni Mubarak today. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, who is visiting Sierra Leone, delivered the message during his meeting with President Momoh.

The meeting was attended by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Ibrahim 'Ali, Lutfi, Egypt's ambassador in Freetown. After the meeting, Dr Ghali stated that his talks with President Momoh were positive and productive, adding that they included a review of various aspects of bilateral relations.

Dr Ghali noted that the Sierra Leonean president has emphasized the need to arrive at a just and comprehensive resolution of the Middle East issue. Dr Ghali added that Maj Gen Momoh has accepted President Mubarak's official invitation to visit Egypt. Dr Ghali is representing Egypt at President Momoh's inauguration. Dr Ghali held a number of meetings in Sierra Leone with the heads of states and the delegations participating in the celebrations.

MAYU Denies Rumors of Cabinet Reshuffle

NC270505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2258 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jan (MENA) — The *MAYU* newspaper, organ of the National Democratic Party, has emphasized that there is absolutely no truth in recent rumors regarding the possibility of a Cabinet reshuffle. In its Monday edition, the paper also affirms that there is no thought to appointing a vice president of the

Republic at present. The paper denies recent rumors that there are differences among the ministers or between ministers and the NDP.

Lutfi Denies Reported Differences With Ministers

NC241621 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 24 Jan (MENA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has denied recent reports of differences between him and other Egyptian Cabinet ministers, and has described such allegations as absolutely groundless. In a statement published today by the Saudi newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, Dr Lutfi, who is now receiving medical treatment in London, said that these reports seek to sow doubt and create differences among a group of ministers who work as a team in perfect harmony.

Dr Lutfi expressed hope that the opposition papers that published these reports would not resort to the indefensible practices of incitement and the spreading of rumors. He said that he carried out his duties from his bed while suffering from a slipped disc. Lutfi noted that the director of his office came to his home each day to submit all papers requiring action, and pointed out that decisions were actually made during this period.

Weekly Says Lutfi Absence Not for Health Reasons

PM251319 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 22 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Abu Ghazalah, Wali, and Khalil Candidates for Premiership"]

[Text] Sections of the ruling [SDP] party said that Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi's absence from office since 8 January has nothing to do with his health condition. The real reason is the disagreement between him and [deputy prime minister and defense minister] Marshal Abu Ghazalah because of the latter's refusal to submit details of the military budget to the prime minister. The government was forced to announce that the prime minister was sick because his absence from office prevented him from participating in the Egyptian-Turkish talks, which took place between President Mubarak and President Everen last week.

Sources close to the ruling party linked the prime minister's absence from office to the idea of carrying out fundamental ministerial changes in the government. These circles said that there are three candidates to succeed 'Ali Lutfi. These are Marshal Abu Ghazalah, Dr Yusuf Wali, and Dr Mustafa Khalil.

Among the ministers likely to leave the government in the imminent reshuffle are Minister of Economy Sultan Abu 'Ali, who is expected to be replaced by Dr Muhyi al-Din al-Ghurayib, dean of the college of economy and political science.

Chief of Staff General Ibrahim al-'Rabi will replace Marshal Abu Ghazalah in case he leaves his post to become prime minister of vice president. It is known that Marshal Abu Ghazalah makes it a condition that he should keep the post of defense minister and commander of the armed forces if he assumes other posts.

Economy Minister Back From 'Productive' EEC Talks

NC251002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, returned to Cairo from Brussels early this morning after a 5-day visit. Upon arrival, Dr Abu 'Ali stated that he had talked with EEC officials about ways to improve trade, cooperation in technology, transfer, and bilateral relations, particularly now that Spain and Portugal have joined the EEC.

Dr Abu 'Ali described the talks as very productive, adding that there are special arrangements to enable Egypt to improve its trade balance, specially in the area of services such as tourism. The negotiations with the EEC are to resume on 15 February.

President Husayn Receives USSR Ambassador

JN261629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received Viktor Minin, the USSR ambassador in Baghdad. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the secretary of the president of the republic.

Aden Embassy Staff Arrives in Djibouti

JN251113 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1100 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The staff of the Iraqi Embassy in Aden arrived in Djibouti last night en route to Baghdad. INA reports from Aden asserted that the entire staff of the Iraqi Embassy in the PDRY and their families are in good health.

Reportage, Commentary on War With Iran

Communique No. 2,094

JN241757 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Communique No. 2,094 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 24 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iraqi men, who believe in God, are faithful to their land, and work to protect their present and to attain a promising future, pursue their heroic struggle to crush the designs of evil and aggression and to ward off evil from the land of love, dignity, and prosperity. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. From the premise of the great Iraqi people's determination to defend their land, sovereignty, and their ways of life; from the premise of the devastating and legitimate deterrence against the aggressor Iranian rulers; and as an expression of the high ability of our country to pursue its development and confront the blatant aggression and the racist rancor which are practiced by the suspect Iranian rulers, the advocates of war, the emblems of backwardness, and traders in vice, crime, and subversion, our giant Air Force planes carried out the following heroic missions:

A. Squadrons of our planes carried out a devastating raid on Pishva camp at 1528 today, wiping out enemy remnants and destroying enemy military hardware and facilities.

B. Also at 1528 today, other planes of our Air Force poured a volley of bombs on Saqqez camp, setting their targets ablaze and turning them into wreckage.

C. At 1530 today, other planes were wiping out Khomeyniite remnants and destroying their military hardware in Baneh camp.

D. At 1630 today, other planes carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring a direct and effective hit.

E. All through today, our planes poured volleys of bombs on Khomeyniite troop concentrations in the VI Army Corps sector, sowing death among enemy ranks and destruction on enemy military hardware and positions in 170 combat missions.

After having carried out their duty with courage and efficiency, our eagles safely returned to the homeland, bringing tidings of victory. Blessed be our Air Force — command, eagles, officers, and other ranks, and death to our renegade enemies. We thank God, the best supporter.

2. Our units in the operational sectors inflicted on the enemy the following losses:

A. Fourteen enemy infantry positions, one observation post, and one vehicle destroyed in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.

B. One large enemy vehicle destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector and one machinegun position destroyed in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

3. An enemy patrol, comprising four boats carrying personnel, tried to approach one of our forward positions in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps. Our fighters confronted it with all types of weapons, destroying two boats while the rest fled.

4. The criminal Iranian regime seizes every opportunity to express its insistence on perpetrating crimes, its hatred of our people, and its scorn for human values, and to reveal its impotence in waging honest battles on the battlefield. Two Iranian planes raided the (Dirluk) subdistrict of the Al-'Amadiyah district at 1145 today. As a result of the raid, the following losses were sustained:

A. Five civilians, including four children, were martyred and nine others were wounded.

B. Three houses, three shops, five cars, and one tabacco collection center were destroyed.

We affirm to the Iranian rulers that this crime will force Iraq to strongly retaliate. We are capable, thanks to our overwhelming superiority, of making the criminal Iranian rulers pay a prohibitive price for this in the near future. We ask God to have mercy on our martyrs and wish speedy recovery for our wounded.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 January 1986

Communique No. 2,095

JN251744 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Communique No. 2,095 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces will continue to unsheathe their swords in the face of the evil Khomeyniites in defense of our dear Iraq and

in order to strike at the heads of the ignorant ones and destroy all those who have designs over our chaste soil. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. In order to strip the tyrant Iranian rulers of the means of aggression by destroying their remnants and resources which they use for aggression against our country, our powerful Air Force carried out the following heroic operations:

A. At 1635 [1335 GMT] today, our capable aircraft launched a violent attack against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast and scored an accurate, effective hit.

B. Squadrons of our planes raided enemy troop concentrations opposite the III and VI Army Corps sectors. In 80 combat missions, our planes killed great numbers of enemy personnel, destroyed many enemy vehicles and pieces of equipment, set enemy hardware ablaze, and wrecked its positions.

After carrying out all their missions with their well-known courage and efficiency, our brave pilots returned to base, safe and triumphant. Thank God for His support.

2. While carrying out its duties in the no-man's land opposite our brave formations in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps, one of our patrols pounced on an enemy group, killing two and forcing the rest to flee. Our patrol captured the boat the enemy group had been using, as well as weapons and hardware. The patrol returned to base, safe and triumphant, with its booty. Praise be to God. Blessed are the men of the IV Army Corps.

3. While carrying out its duties in the no-man's land opposite our formations in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps, one of our patrols captured a machinegun and returned safely to base. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy soldier was killed and one infantry position was destroyed.

4. Our capable artillery opened intensive fire on enemy positions opposite our units in various sectors, inflicting the following losses:

A. In the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps, three infantry positions were wrecked, killing those manning them, and three rafts were destroyed.

B. In the VI Army Corps Sector, two infantry positions and one 106mm gun emplacement were destroyed.

C. In the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps, one infantry position was destroyed.

5. Escaping from the suspect Iranian rulers, groups of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forces at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 January 1986

AL-QADISIYAH on Preparations

JN250824 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jan (INA) — *AL-QADISIYAH*, organ of the Iraqi Defense Ministry, asserts that the Iraqi Armed Forces have taken all necessary measures to destroy every person in the Iranian forces if the regime in Tehran embarks on any new aggression against Iraq. In a front-page editorial, *AL-QADISYIAH* says: We say to the Iranian rulers to go back because if they send any forces to embark on an aggression against Iraq they will be completely crushed. The paper adds: Iraq will not only make it a catastrophe for their forces but also for their entire shaken entity.

The paper says: The higher military command in Iraq is fully aware of all the Iranian enemy's plans and intentions. It adds that Iraq has completed all technical and material preparations to determine the result of any battle beginning with the size, number, and training of the forces and preparation of the area of operation and defense positions and ending with preparation of the fixed plan to confront the Iranian regime's plan with firmness and capability.

Battle 'In Record Time'

JN270855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0802 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jan (INA) — An Iraqi paper specialized in military affairs has said that the Iraqi Armed Forces have made comprehensive preparations to destroy any new Iranian offensive against Iraqi territory. *AL-QADISIYAH*, organ of the Defense Ministry, today added that the coming battle will be decided in record time now that the Iraqi command has prepared an appropriate destructive weapon for each Iranian target. The paper noted that the Iranian territory is exposed to the Iraqis both from the military and strategic viewpoints, affirming that Iraq will not be held responsible for the destruction that will afflict Iran and its people and whose devastating results will send the Iranian regime to its inevitable fate.

The paper pointed out that the enemy's crude and exposed moves have exhausted Iranian units, which are being bombed by the Iraqi Air Force every day, and that the Iraqi forces are using all their weapons to pound the Iranian forces that are being kept waiting at the front. The paper noted the high morale of the Iraqi Armed Forces and the vast resources and great weaponry with which these forces will destroy any Iranian offensive.

Concluding, the paper affirmed that the Iranian regime has only one of two choices: Either commit suicide by launching an open offensive whose fate is known in advance, or keep what remains of its forces, which suffer from low morale and confused administration, waiting at the front.

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives, Makes Statement

JN252016 Amman Television Service in English
2000 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman this evening. He was received upon arrival by Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Dr Hazim Numaybah, and PLO official Khalil al-Wazir. The PLO chairman is accompanied by PLO officials Salah Khalaf and Hani al-Hasan. The PLO chairman said upon arrival that he will hold talks with his majesty the king on current issues, particularly the Palestinian question in light of recent developments in the political arena, as well as the Israeli violations in the holy lands.

Husayn, 'Arafat Talks 25 Jan

JN260712 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 26 Jan 86 p 1

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat]

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat were holding late-night talks on Saturday on the Middle East peace process and informed sources said Mr. 'Arafat was expected to convey to the King the PLO's final position on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The PLO chairman, who is making the first visit to Jordan since November, had earlier arrived here from Sanaa, North Yemen, where he was monitoring events in South Yemen.

In response to a question upon his arrival on a reported reconciliation process between the PLO leadership and Damascus- based PLO dissidents, Mr. 'Arafat said: "the organisation has never been united as it is today."

Asked whether he planned to visit Moscow soon, the PLO chairman replied: "No," and added that he had no immediate plans to hold talks with the Soviet leadership, which, according to informed sources, had offered to mediate differences between the PLO on the one hand and Syria and the PLO dissidents on the other.

In a statement he gave to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, PETRA, upon his arrival at the Queen Alia International Airport, the PLO leader said he will discuss with the King "the Palestinian question in the light of the current developments on the political and diplomatic levels." He said he will also discuss the Israeli "attacks on Al-Aqsa Mosque and Al-Haram al-Sharif" in Jerusalem. Mr. 'Arafat was received at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali.

Replying to a question whether he was carrying any special message to King Husayn, Mr. 'Arafat said: "Yes, my heartfelt wishes and conscience."

He refused to be drawn into replying whether the PLO had finalised its position on 242 and 338. A senior Jordanian official told the *JORDAN TIMES* earlier this month that Jordan has asked the PLO to inform it of its final stand on the two key U.N. resolutions. The PLO has repeatedly said Resolutions 242 and 338 could not be the only basis for Mideast peace negotiations since they define the Palestinians as refugees and do not provide for Palestinian statehood.

Husayn Receives 'Arafat 26 Jan

JN261436 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. The meeting, which was interrupted by a working luncheon, was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, General Tariq 'Ala' al-Din, director of the General Intelligence Department; and Royal Court Secretary General Raja'i al-Dajani. It was attended on the Palestinian side by His Eminence PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih; Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, PLO Executive Committee members 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, Mahmud 'Abbas, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Jawid al-Ghusayn, and Muhammad Milhim, and Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to the PLO Executive Committee chairman and Fatah Central Committee member.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Editorial on Visit

JN270819 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
27 Jan 86 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "The Last Opportunity, or Else"]

[Text] The region is currently witnessing a series of moves and contacts on the highest levels to achieve a comprehensive and fair peace in accordance with the Arab concept of peace. His Majesty King Husayn's meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and their review of developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas are a continuation of the persistent joint Jordanian-Palestinian efforts exerted by the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships and of the determination to deprive the enemy of the opportunity to undermine any chance to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in this part of the world.

The Jordanian-Palestinian meeting, the intensive Palestinian meetings that followed, and the large-scale international moves in which the Soviets and Americans are playing a role that shows their readiness to activate peace efforts in the region and to seek the viewpoints of the parties concerned about peace, constitute a new phase of serious political moves which carry the basic features of action toward peace.

In light of the ideas and proposals that were recently carried by Murphy and the Soviet official who is currently in Amman, any peace that exempts the Palestinians and their legitimate representative, the PLO, and obstructs the formula which is required by the Arabs and the world; namely, the international conference, will further complicate the crisis, bring efforts back to square one, and ultimately lead to an impasse.

We listened carefully to the Soviet viewpoint regarding peace in the region and found it to be reasonable and acceptable. The Americans should be more credible and realistic in their move. They should also stop creating regional problems that obstruct peace.

Our enemy, whose unilateral peace is rejected by the Arabs and the world, should exploit the available opportunity and remove the psychological barrier by accepting the logic of peace, truth and stability.

AL-RA'Y on Peres' Call for Israeli-Arab Summits

JN241000 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 24 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Psychological Effect, Barrier"]

[Text] Amid the Israeli diplomatic offensive led by Peres in Europe to put the ball in the Arab court, the Israeli prime minister called for the convening of Israeli-Arab summits before the international conference. He claimed that these summits are bound to have a psychological effect on the situation in the region and help facilitate the peace process.

The psychological effect talk recalls the talk about dropping the psychological barrier which the Israelis and the late President al-Sadat propagated when he decided to visit Jerusalem and enter into separate negotiations with Israel. Events proved that this talk is untrue because neither the visit, nor the separate negotiations, nor the partial solution of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty managed to drop the psychological barrier between Israel and the Arab people, including the Egyptian people themselves. This is because Israel has not abandoned its aggressive policy as well as its expansionist ambitions and provocative practices, as proved by its aggression against the Al-Aqsa Mosque, claiming that it has sovereignty over it, as well as by the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and the violation of Tunisia's soveriegnty, in addition to its attempt to blackmail Egypt. All these events came in the wake of the Israeli-Egyptian summits which did not succeed in rectifying Israeli behavior or in dropping the psychological barrier which was much publicized.

Hence, the call for Israeli-Arab summits to precede the international conference are a sort of blackmail and precondition aimed at sowing discord among the Arab states and fabricating a cause that does not exist in order to obstruct the peace march. Israel knows well that the international conference, and nothing else, is the umbrella that the Arabs accept for the peace negotiations, which means that prior summits are not considered by the Arabs.

The psychological effect depends on Israel's relinquishment of its aggressive policy, expansionist ambitions, and provocative practices and does not depend on the summits that Peres wants to hold with the Arab leaders prior to and outside the framework of the international conference. It should be stressed that insisting on holding these prior summits will provide clear evidence to all that Israel's acceptance of the international conference is nothing but a tactical game that implies the arbitrary conditions, which actually mean Israel's rejection of the international conference.

Israel is the one responsible for achieving the psychological effect it is talking about through positive behavior that proves its acceptance of a just, comprehensive peace as well as its respect for sanctities and not through blackmailing preconditions.

Consultations with Egypt, Summit 'Next Month'

JN251825 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Today's visit to Cairo by Jordanian Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah takes place only a few hours before Yasir 'Arafat's arrival in Amman, where he is expected to hold extremely important talks with King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials. Observers believe that the talks in Cairo with Abu 'Awdah, one of the main aides to King Husayn, will be aimed at coordinating Jordanian-Egyptian action, now that both Jordan and Egypt have asked the PLO to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Abu 'Awdah will inform Mubarak of King Husayn's talks with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, which were held in London late last week.

No official information has so far been disseminated in Amman on the date and venue of the Egyptian-Jordanian summit, which, according to Cairo reports, will be held next month.

Al-Jumayyil Issues Call For Cabinet Meeting

General Secretariat Statement

NC261524 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The General Secretariat of the presidential office has issued the following statement:

His Excellency President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has called the Cabinet to an extraordinary session at 1000 tomorrow, Monday, 27 January, at the B'abda Presidential Palace to approve the referral of the tripartite agreement to the Chamber of Deputies for discussion.

If the session cannot be held, his excellency the president will directly ask the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies to begin studying and discussing the agreement in conformity with current constitutional regulations.

Shafiq Munaynimah, the Cabinet's secretary general, has been informed of the president's decision and authorized to issue invitations to the ministers, in accordance with the regulations.

Knowledgeable sources point out that the president is acting on his agreement with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad during the 11th summit in Damascus. The president presented his observations on the agreement at that time. These observations were the result of the president's contacts and consultation with the leaders of the various Lebanese sects prior to the convening of the 11th summit.

The sources add that the two presidents agreed to present these observations to the signatories of the tripartite agreement. If the observations were accepted, the agreement would be amended; if they were rejected, the president would propose that the agreement be referred to the Chamber of Deputies. The president declared that he would comply with the decision reached by the Chamber, which represents the legislative authority elected by the people. The Chamber is authorized to make important decisions on basic and constitutional issues, and issues of principle, such as the tripartite agreement.

The sources confirm that President al-Jumayyil, in keeping with his constitutional obligations and powers, has decided to ask the Chamber of Deputies to begin a discussion of the tripartite agreement. This fully accords with the understanding reached with President al-Asad. Al-Jumayyil made his observations, but he did not reject the agreement as a whole. Actually, no one is in a position to do so, particularly when Syria is backing this agreement. The observations were not at odds with the agreement but were mainly voiced out of a desire to modify those points that badly needed changing.

According to the same sources, the observations include five or six points that do not touch on the essence of the agreement but merely correct some of its deficiencies.

The sources say that Al-Jumayyil's decision to refer the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies should the Cabinet not meet, reflects the president's firm conviction that the Chamber of Deputies should have the last word, since it is the authority representing the people. The president has pledged to implement whatever the Chamber decides.

In conclusion, the sources predict that the Chamber of Deputies will begin examining the agreement as soon as its president, Husayn al-Husayni, asks it to do so.

Karami Declines To Attend

NC262006 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The first official reaction to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's call for the Cabinet to hold a session tomorrow to approve the referral of the tripartite agreement to the Chamber of Deputies for discussion was spelled out by Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The prime minister, who is now in Tripoli, made a statement this afternoon in which he said that he declines to attend the Cabinet session.

In his statement, Prime Minister Karami announced:

[Begin recording] I declined to attend this session because the Cabinet has not convened for months. Following the developments that have emerged in the wake of the 11th summit in Damascus and the subsequent negative events, including the bloody coup that took place 10 days ago, we see no justification for convening the Cabinet. There is no way we can discuss any topic unrelated to the general political situation in the country.

The tripartite agreement has been presented to his excellency the president for approval. However, the president's stand on this agreement and on all other predicaments has obstructed our ability to rule in this country. Therefore, referring the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies in this way is not possible. If the objective of this call is to return the ball to the other side's court, then this is inadmissible and cannot be achieved. The ball remains in the court of the regime. As long as everyone says that this agreement is acceptable, both in spirit and with its solutions for political salvation, and that they are ready to discuss it anew, then the regime should adopt a positive stand and approve it. Why is discussion required? We see no way to amend this agreement because its contents are indivisble. It is either accepted or rejected. Therefore, I do not believe that the Chamber of Deputies can discuss this agreement unless it is referred to it by the Cabinet.

We have declared our stand from the start. We are waiting for developments on the political level so that we can take steps in light of what would serve Lebanon's interests. There is no doubt that we all seek to salvage the country from this ordeal. Acting on this premise, we are in contact with various functionaries, particularly the ministers with whom we have close ties and ceaseless cooperation, in order to coordinate our stands. Our aim is to achieve unity among the people and rescue them from this longstanding ordeal. We are aware that the socioeconomic state of affairs has become grave, and it is inadmissible for this to continue any longer. We are all responsible for achieving salvation and for introducing radical solutions to rescue the country. [end recording]

Reaction To Meeting Negative

NC262115 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Commenting on Amin al-Jumayyil's call for holding a Cabinet session to discuss the tripartite agreement and its referral to the Chamber of Deputies, a political source tonight said: This proposal is a stupid maneuver and a constitutional hypocrisy. Amin al-Jumayyil has no right to tell the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies or the prime minister what they must do. Al-Jumayyil acts as though he were a dictator in all senses of the word. He has rejected the agreement. How then can he ask today that it be referred to the Chamber of Deputies? This is his attempt to end his isolation, to throw the ball into the court of the Chamber of Deputies, and to embarrass its speaker. Al-Jumayyil is aware that the government, along with a majority of its ministers, have announced an intention to boycott him. Only Camille Sham'un and Joseph al-Hashim, who oppose the agreement, are on his side. As usual, Victor Qasir has not expressed an opinion.

A parliamentary source has confirmed this view, saying: Al-Jumayyil has no right to meddle with this issue or to deal with decisive matters so simply and with such a temperament. The contents of the national solution, which was reached in Damascus, are divided into several parts. Some clauses must be referred to the Chamber of Deputies in the form of draft laws. Others require an amendment of the Constitution, while a third group must be endorsed through the issuance of ordinary ministerial decisions. There are certain issues that assume the character of treaties, in addition to normal measures that must be taken. All these issues must be discussed at an ordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies. It is known that the next such session is scheduled to begin on 21 March. What Al-Jumayyil has done is to cloud the situation anew, prevaricate, procrastinate, and attempt to gain time to evade responsibility and deadlines. The special Chamber session, scheduled to begin on Tuesday, is devoted to a discussion of the budget and wages.

Sources close to Speaker Husayn al-Husayni state: Al-Jumayyil's call is an attempt to throw the ball into our court. We are not connected with the issue. Amin al-Jumayyil is responsible for developments. What he suggested today is a constitutional violation.

Robert Franjiyah has rejected Al-Jumayyil's proposal, describing it as a new prevarication.

Marwan Hamadah and Ilyas Saba visited Dr Salim al-Huss and Husayn al-Husayni tonight to discuss Al-Jumayyil's call for a Cabinet session.

Cabinet Fails To Meet

NC271157 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] After leaving Ba'abda Palace, former President Camille Sham'un pointed out that those who did not attend today's Cabinet meeting did just what the old saying says: They ran away as fast as rabbits. He added: Anyway, we discussed the accord in general terms but not in depth. The agreement will be referred to the Chamber of Deputies in accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution. When the Chamber brings up the agreement for review, everything will be done according to the rules.

Former President Sham'un continued: The government could not meet. Therefore, the president will deliver the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies, so that its speaker may act in accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution.

Sham'un was asked for his opinion of the current situation. He replied: We must refer to the provisions of the Constitution in order to familiarize ourselves with them. I believe that Article 77 stipulates that 10 deputies must call for the agreement to be put before the Chamber. The proposed amendment would make that 80 percent of the deputies.

Former President Sham'un was told of Prime Minister Karami's belief that there was no justification for convening a Cabinet session to discuss the tripartite agreement. He was then asked for his views.

Sham'un pointed out that Prime Minister Karami has already rejected the idea of attending. Were it a bill for amending the law on night watchmen, for example, the Chamber of Deputies would meet, debate, and decide. The Cabinet would also convene to review the issue, make decisions, and refer the bill to the Chamber. But a serious question, one that concerns the fate of our country, does not deserve a Cabinet meeting. The prime minister stays away, does not offer his opinions, and does not even bother to familiarize himself with the sections of the bill to see if there is any agreement on them. Frankly, Sham'un declared, I can say that this accord has certain good points, such as ending the war, returning the evacuees to their homes, and getting things back to normal.

Al-Jumayyil Opponents Reported To Ask Him To Resign

NC260731 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The *AL-NAHAR* correspondent writes from Damascus that the opponents of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil will embark on real political action tomorrow, Monday. Robert Franjiyah, Michel Samahah, Michel al-Murr, Muhammad Baydun, Marwan Hamadah, and Akram Shuhayyib will meet in Damascus tomorrow. They will formalize their decision to ask the president to resign within a week or else face military pressure. This decision is to be made on behalf of former President Franjiyah; Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri, who might return to Damascus from Sierra Leone on Tuesday; Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt; and Elie Hubayqah.

Al-Husayni Invites Deputies To Hold Session

NC241439 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Speaker Husayn al-Husayni has affirmed that the Chamber of Deputies will shoulder its national responsibilities under all conditions. He spoke as he left Mansur Palace [Chamber of Deputies building] at 1330, following meetings with various deputies that culminated in an expanded meeting. Speaker al-Husayni has invited the representatives to a general session Tuesday morning to study and approve bills and topics on the agenda. Speaker al-Husayni will chair a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies Bureau members Monday morning to study pending bills.

Maronite Conference Issues Final Statement

NC251717 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1518 GMT 25 Jan 86

["Final" statement issued by Maronite conference in Bkirki on 25 January; read by Monsignor Ighnatyus Marun — recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of His Beatitude Bishop Ibrahim al-Hilu, the Apostolic administrator of the Maronite Patriarchate, former presidents of the Republic, present Maronite ministers and deputies, community bishops, and heads of monastic orders held a meeting at the patriarchate seat on Saturday, 25 January 1986. After discussing the current grave issues and their serious development, the conferees issued the following statement:

The war against Lebanon, its land, people, and institutions, has been able to achieve its goals, having been provided with the uncontrolled division of the Lebanese people and the instigation of hateful sectarian conflicts and emotional political contradictions. This war has torn the Lebanese family apart. It has resulted in the fragmentation of Lebanon's land and the displacement and eviction of its inhabitants. It has led to the sowing of ideological dissension, which seeks to squander Lebanon's resources, unity, sovereignty, and humanistic and cultural potential. This war has continued for 11 years; it might not end unless a plan is formulated to counter its calculations and instrumentality. Such a plan should provide for uniting Lebanese ranks and for achieving a national accord established on firm foundations and a comprehensive political conviction that will guarantee its stability and continuation. In light of this, the conferees announce the following:

1. They appeal to all parties and factions to resort to the language of reason and constructive ideological dialogue in dealing with current decisive issues and internal problems. The language of fire, violence, and fighting must be avoided. It has been proved that military confrontations and the excessive use of the language of arms only complicate matters, frustrate wills, deepen the abyss of division, and lead to more bloodshed, ruination, and social and economic deterioration without achieving any gains or solutions.

2. The realization of a healthy Lebanese accord stems from Lebanese unity. There is no way to restore cohesion within society under conditions of discord and sectarian and ideological division. Therefore, the conferees emphasize the need to unify ranks on the basis of a democratic exchange of opinion in determining stands and decisions. They pledge to dissipate any vestiges or complications that could threaten this unity with dissension and division.

3. The conferees reiterate their absolute faith in the unity of the people, land, and institutions within the context of the state's sovereignty and legitimacy. The conferees emphasize the need to implement UN Security Council Resolutions 425, 508, and 509. They declare their brotherly openness toward the various Lebanese sects. They pledge to endeavor to attain the Christian-Islamic accord in accordance with the mutual interests of all parties concerned and on the basis of equal rights and duties. In this way the accord will be established on firm foundations that will fortify it against any future attempts to violate or upset it.

4. The conferees affirm their commitment to Lebanon's constitutional and legitimate institutions, for they represent the homeland's infrastructure and components and the unity of the state and people.

5. The Maronite gathering welcomes the objectives that the tripartite agreement seeks to attain, including an end to the state of war, the return of evacuees to their homes, the implementation of political reform, and the promotion of the distinguished Syrian-Lebanese relations, provided this agreement is submitted to the constitutional institutions in conformity with regulations.

6. The conferees maintain that the Arab option is their free option. It is the product of their tanacious conviction regarding Lebanon's affiliation to its environment and its historical, cultural, and human interaction with fraternal Arab countries. The conferees reiterate the distinguished ties and relations that exist between Lebanon and fraternal Syria. They highly appreciate the effective role that Syria has played, and they hope it will follow up with efforts to assist Lebanon to end the state of war and its painful tragedy.

Sham'un on Bkirki Conference

NC251333 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Remarks by former President Camille Sham'un in response to questions by unidentified correspondents after he attended the Bkirki conference on 25 Jan — live]

[Text] [Sham'un] A statement on the Bkirki conference will be issued this afternoon. I do not know its contents. However, I can say that the Syrian public is mistaken if it believes that Christians, particularly Maronites, oppose cooperation with Syria. As I have often reiterated, we favor agreement and cooperation with the Syrians. We want close cooperation. However, we are also very eager to safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty and the dignity of its people. We are as concerned with the sovereignty of Lebanon as the Syrians are with the sovereignty of their country. We cannot be charged with any crime. If the love of the homeland is reason for accusation, then we accept this charge. I wish you would inform the Lebanese, Arab, and world public that we are seeking to defend all Lebanon and not only Christians or Maronites. It is the duty of the Arab states, Syria foremost, to support our honorable stand.

[Question] The Lebanese Forces issued a statement yesterday defining the basis for a dialogue with Syria. You have undoubtedly seen the statement. What is your opinion?

[Sham'un] I have not expressed an opinion because I only heard the statement and have not studied it sufficiently. It might constitute a new basis for dialogue with the Syrians. But I doubt this because those who signed the tripartite agreement are now in Damascus. It is unlikely that Damascus will [words indistinct].

[Question] Some people urge the toppling or boycotting of the regime, or a military solution. How do your excellency and the Bkirki conferees view this?

[Sham'un] I do not support a military solution because I do not have faith in such solutions. We do not support boycotting the regime because the tripartite agreement has caused the call for this boycott. I do not believe that the majority of the Lebanese people approve the tripartite agreement. Hence, there is no unanimity on boycotting the regime.

[Question] Do the Bkirki conferees have any intention of sending a high-level delegation to visit Damascus and other capitals in order to explain the general situation of Christians?

[Sham'un] It is too early to answer this question [words indistinct]

Hubayqah Ends Franjiyah Talks, Leaves for Syria

Arrives in Zgharta

NC241744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Elie Hubayqah arrived in Zgharta at 1245 today aboard a Syrian military helicopter. He was accompanied by Robert Franjiyah and former Minister Michel al-Murr, and was received on arrival by former President Sulayman Franjiyah. Their meeting, which was also attended by Deputy Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi and Sulayman Tony Franjiyah, lasted until 1400, and was followed by a working lunch. A second round of talks was held at 1515, and continued until 1600. After this session, Hubayqah spoke with newsmen.

Hubayqah said: You are aware of what the country is going through. As always, we come to Zgharta for important talks with President Franjiyah. We discussed all opinions and the entire situation. Everything falls into one category. We came to a mutual understanding; that is all I would like to say now. When asked how he would deal with developments in East Beirut, he replied: They will definitely be dealt with. Hubayqah did not explain how this would be done. As for his return to Beirut, Hubayqah declared: I do not like living outside the homeland. Hubayqah then left for Damascus aboard a military helicopter.

Returns to Damascus

JN250714 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0600 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Elie Hubayqah and his delegation returned to Damascus from Zgharta accompanied by Robert Franjiyah, son of former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah. Informed sources said that Elie Hubayqah, his aides, and Robert Franjiyah held a meeting immediately upon their return to Damacsus. This meeting was held in the presence of Syrian Vice Preisdent 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who was briefed on the results of the Zgharta talks.

Leaves for Zahlah

NC261801 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Elie Hubayqah met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus today. He then left for Zahlah where he met with town functionaries to prepare for the formation of a broad Lebanese national front that will implement the agreement to end the civil war.

Meets Leaders in Zahlah

NC262126 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 2000 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Elie Hubayqah held discussions with political and spiritual leaders in Zahlah today. Following his visit to the city, Hubayqah said: We have only done our duty to end the war in our country. There is no justification for the continuation of this war. The objective of the tripartite agreement is to end the dispute without resorting to arms. I regret to say that we have now gone back to the situation that prevailed among the various parties before this agreement. The agreement is vital, for the country will disappear without it.

It has been learned that Hubayqah soon will go to Biskinta, his brithplace, in northern Al-Matn.

Samahah in W. Beirut for Pro-Agreement Talks

NC250723 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] While Eli Hubayqah was in Zgharta, Michel Samahah arrived in West Beirut and began meeting with the parties who signed, and those who support, the tripartite agreement. These contacts are part of efforts to coordinate positions and implement any measures decided on to face up to the coup against the agreement. Meanwhile, Rafiq al-Hariri has met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus. They made an assessment of Lebanese developments.

Ja'ja' Elected Head of Lebanese Forces Committee

NC241543 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1517 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] At an extraordinary meeting today under Secretary General George 'Adwan, the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee elected Dr Samir Ja'ja' as its chairman and attorney Karim Paqraduni as its deputy chairman. Three new members of the Executive Committee were also elected. They are George Kassab, Nadir Sukkar, and Walid Faris.

Thus, the Executive Committee now includes Dr Samir Ja'ja', its chairman; Karim Paqraduni, its deputy chairman; and its other members, George Qassis, Sami Khuwayri, George Furayhah, George 'Adwan, Charles Shartuni, George Kassab, Nadir Sukkar, Walid Faris, and Dr Jean Ghanim.

After Samir Ja'ja' assumed the chairmanship, the Executive Committee discussed the internal conditions that concern the Lebanese Forces and the outcome of the 15 January movement. The committee also examined the latest political and security developments, and studied the tripartite agreement, which was signed on 28 December 1985.

Committee Issues Statement

NC241851 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1520 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee following its special meeting in Beirut on 24 January — read by Committee Deputy Chairman Karim Paqraduni]

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee held a special meeting under the chairmanship of its secretary general, Attorney George 'Adwan, on Friday, 24 January 1981. Three new members of the Executive Committee, George Kassab, Nadir Sukkar, and Walid Faris, were elected at the start of the session. The presiding chairman then called for the election of the Executive Committee's chairman and deputy chairman. Dr Samir Ja'ja' was chosen as chairman and Attorney Karim Paqraduni as deputy chairman.

Dr Samir Ja'Ja' then chaired the session. Internal conditions of concern to the Lebanese Forces and the results of the 15 January movement were discussed. The conferees also studied recent security and political developments. They made a careful review of the tripartite agreement, which was signed on 28 December 1985, and issued the following statement:

The homeland once again invites us to take an historic stand at a historic point in time. With full consciousness, and to avoid any confusion or misinterpretation, we would like to explain the true motives and goals of the 15 January movement to the Lebanese, Arab, and world public.

The days before 15 January were characterized by rash and coercive measures. These steps could have affected the very core of our being — our identity and our fate. One-sided positions, the squandering of responsibility, and the monopolization of Christian decisionmaking marked this era, which was shaky, and oppressive in terms of politics and security within the Lebanese Forces and the Christian community. The movement came as a positive resolution and as an objective form of correction to restore a sound balance inside the Lebanese Forces as an institution; unify the Christians after their dispersion, division, and loss; and recover freedom, freedom of expression, and a democratic atmosphere after an era when beliefs were subjugated through psychological and material pressure.

Thus, our return to the spirit of 12 March sought to strengthen the foundations of unification, enhance political action, purify the Lebanese Forces, and give them a good reputation for honorable acts of resistance so they might achieve freedom for the individual, dignity for society, and sovereignty for the homeland.

The movement reflects an intrinsic decision and action that had nothing to do with any outside party. The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee unequivocally declares that neither Israel nor the United States had any link or connection with its decision. In terms of its principles, context, and dimensions, the 15 January operation was a corrective movement within the Lebanese Forces and the Christian community. Thus, it stemmed from an intrinsic decision and national belief, and was designed to rectify the course of events and to deal with any vestiges with a view to uniting the Christians in preparation for uniting the Lebanese as part of a firm and lasting peace.

The movement did not arise, as some may think or imagine, as a response to the abrogation of the 17 May agreement or as a prelude to the conclusion of any suspect deals. It sought to separate the Lebanese crisis from that of the Middle East in order to speed up a solution to the Lebanese problem, regardless of a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It is important to assure Syria that our movement was not directed against it or against its role in Lebanon. The leading role that Damascus plays in the region demands that it be an arbiter among all and for all, particularly since President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian officials have proved more than once that they are eager to play such a major part.

Our movement refuses to be involved in a fight with Syria by being portrayed as anti-Syrian or somehow connected with U.S. or Israeli schemes. It also refuses to be used to pressure anyone in the plot being hatched in the region. In addition, our movement rejects the idea of being a thorn in Syria's side, a tool to endanger its security, or a way of turning Lebanon into a quagmire in which Syria would sink.

The cooperation we seek with fraternal Syria lies in distinctive, stable, and firm relations based on sovereignty and independence for both countries, lest these ties be affected in the future by any party or group.

We now come to the tripartite agreement. We are eager to abide by the spirit of the Syrian-brokered tripartite agreement, with its sections on security and politics. The agreement has definitely not been foiled by the fact that one of its signatories has dropped out. We reserve the right to propose certain amendments to it, and to discuss and approve them by democratic means.

We believe that the state of war must be ended, that the political system must be reformed, and that the petrified sectarian and traditional mentality must give way to a progressive, modern, and national one. Just as it is impermissible to impose the accord by force or forgery, so it is impossible to destroy it through these means.

The Executive Committee will conduct a totally frank, serious, and responsible study of its articles to find both guaranteeing and guaranteed approaches and objective and realistic ways of implementing a democratic and national solution that would unify

Lebanon's land and people and safeguard their security, freedom, and hopes for a stable and secure future.

We affirm that a solution to the Lebanese crisis must be founded on a national scheme that would liberate the land, restore peace, and establish a sound democratic system in our institutions based on respect for freedom of expression and belief, the principle of separation of powers, social justice, equality of rights and duties among the citizens, and a free economic system.

We do not want a solution to the Lebanese crisis based on the isolation of any group or community or in isolation with Syria. Nor do we want it to turn the Lebanese into fuel for the conflicts of others in the region waged on Lebanese land and at the expense of their fate — life, property, and future generations.

The 15 January movement has caused a psychological shock. This calls for a moment of reflection in order to learn from past mistakes and to form a firm view of the future. This pause would enable us to stop dealing with individuals, avoid a power struggle, and discard the mentality of maneuvers and circumvention. It would also allow us to transcend narrow factional principles and individual calculations. It would permit us to come away with a sound and sincere national spirit and a pure sense of the common interest.

These are our principles for holding a dialogue. On this basis, we invite the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party to revive the Tripartite Committee's meetings in Damascus and to take the appropriate step in reference to the accord. Dialogue is the sole alternative to the rifle. The Lebanese war has proved that a hand extended in dialogue is more useful than a finger on the trigger. Let us be aware that time is of the essence, for time lost now does not augur an end to the state of war, and a frozen dialogue does not point to a stable form of security. We want a peaceful, political, and national solution, not a military, capitulationist, or factional one.

Thus, we demand that everyone rebuild the bridges of dialogue so that the peace process may cross over them and make Lebanon a final and sovereign homeland for all its sons.

We do not want agreement on paper and differences in practice. We do not want a tactical or temporary truce. We want a firm and lasting peace. We do not want a solution monopolized by some and not others. We want a sound national situation built on the broadest Christian and Islamic foundation. At this point, we would like to affirm that Christian participation in making this decision was one of our principles. We want an agreement of both hearts and words. We want an accord that will liberate us from the political background that led to the war. We want an agreement that will not make the other party feel he is talking with an enemy, but with a compatriot, not that he is talking with a subservient party controlled from abroad, but with an independent party capable of making its own decisions.

This is our state of affairs. We speak only for ourselves. We have not been and will not be used by anyone. We will not be a tool manipulated by others or a facade behind which they may hide. We are truly are own masters. We make our own decisions. We plan and implement them. We refuse to be led by emotions and slogans set forth by frenzied parties, those harmed by any solution, and those who stand to gain from circumstantial or artificial solutions.

We want Lebanon to belong to all Lebanese. There is no difference between one Lebanese and another. Let justice rule and equality prevail. Let all be equal in rights and duties. From this premise, we call for the establishment of a broad Lebanese national front capable of determining our fate in order to prevent the country from entering into labyrinths or an endless form of attrition from which there can be neither hope nor salvation.

Al-Asad Receives Cable From Jordanian Parties

JN241714 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad has received cables from Arab and international organizations and parties announcing their standing beside Syria and its leadership in firmly confronting the imperialist schemes that are hostile to Arabs and in struggling for the sake of liberating occupied Arab territory and regaining usurped Arab rights.

The president received a cable from nationalist parties and organizations in Jordan saying: Proud of your wise, courageous leadership of the masses of our Arab nation and its nationalist, progressive forces, the nationalist, progressive parties and organizations in Jordan announce their denunciation and condemnation of the U.S. and Zionist threats against struggling fraternal Syria, which is confronting the aggressive schemes against our Arab nation.

The nationalist parties and organizations in Jordan firmly support your wise, courageous leadership and stand beside our people in heroic Syria. We urge the masses of our people in Jordan to reply to the imperialist haughtiness and belligerence by boycotting its goods and striking at its interests in our country. We also urge all the nationalist liberation movements in the Arab homeland to play their role by rallying around Syria and struggling with it for the sake of oiling all imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region.

Long may you live as leader of our Arab nation until victory and liberation.

Syrian Vice President On Regional Issues

GF261836 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic
25 Jan 86 p 12

[Interview with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president, by Ghazi Jasim — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Ghazi Jasim] The Iraq-Iran war is a tragedy that led to the destruction of the capabilities of both countries, which are supposed to be on Syria's side in confronting the Israeli invaders. Are there any Syrian efforts to end the war?

['Abd al-Halim Khaddam] Since the first hours of the war, we have foreseen a great tragedy on both the Iraqi and the Iranian Muslim fraternal peoples and the Arab nation, and we have foreseen a great loss, which will fall on us and the Arab side in the course of the struggle against the Israeli enemy. That is why Syria and some Arab countries since the first hours of the war have tried to stop the war. There were chances to end the war at that time, but all efforts reached a deadlock. Eventually a number of complications occured. In fact we were afraid that the war will expand to engulf other parts of the Gulf. We have made great efforts to stop this matter. I believe these efforts have achieved some positive results. It is difficult, during the current complications in this war, to speak of the role of one country or the other in ending the war.

[Jasim] There was an idea last week to convene a comprehensive meeting to include all the Palestinian powers of different trends in Damascus to discuss the unity of the PLO and to return it to its national line. What has happened in this regard?

[Khaddam] This is the first time I have heard about this idea.

[Jasim] I have heard this idea from a number of parties there.

[Khaddam] Nobody has discussed this matter with us. Perhaps there is such an idea, but I do not know.

[Jasim] How can we describe Soviet-Syrian relations? Are they strategic alliance relations?

[Khaddam] Our relations with the Soviet Union are excellent. They are actually relations of cooperation and strategic alliance. As a friendly superpower, the Soviet Union has extended support and aid to help us to confront the U.S.-Israeli threats. we are confronting a superpower, which is called the United States, and we are confronting international Zionism. We are confronting some of the Western countries, which are under U.S. pressure or Zionist blackmail in one way or the other. This matter demands that we should enlarge and deepen the circle of friends. When we speak about friends, the Soviet Union comes at the top because it is the superpower that assists us and stands on our side. That is why the relations between the two countries are developing ones. We also strive to develop them because they represent one of the main guarantees in confronting the U.S.-Israeli alliance.

[Jasim] Syria as well as a number of countries in the region were subjected to black terrorism of a religious nature, as was the case in Kuwait, which has been the target of many terrorist attacks last year. Do you believe there is a possibility that the countries of the region will think of ways to counter this terrorism?

[Khaddam] In fact, Syria has been the target of terrorist attacks due to its national policy, but it managed to overcome and uproot the black period and to end those organizations that have put their capabilities under the disposal of the enemies of the Arab nation and the Syrian national policy. When the Arab ministers of the interior meet they will certainly discuss all necessary steps to consolidate the joint Arab security measures.

[Jasim] Would you allow me to ask you about Syrian-U.S. relations? Are they always colliding? Are they always hostile?

[Khaddam] The relations between the countries are based on certain policies. We view that the U.S. policy contradicts with the interests of our nation and our people. When the United States extends this great aid to Israel and to allow it to continue the aggression, no one will believe that such a policy contains any affection for the Arabs. Thus our policy is based on defending our interests and the struggle for the liberation of the Arab occupied territories, the liberation of the Palestinian homeland and the Palestinian territories, and the protection of the Arab nation interests. Naturally this policy contradicts and opposes the U.S. policy and our stance is determined on the basis of this contradiction and opposition.

Comments on Murphy Tour

JN250909 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 25 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's new tour, *TISHRIN* says: It has been the custom of the U.S. Administration to associate every tour by one of its envoys to the region with a suspect new plan or an attempt to revive a suspect old policy within the context of its strategy to dominate the region. Of course, Richard Murphy's new tour falls within this context. The talk about direct negotiations with Israel and the attempts to resume the settlement are not new. However, the U.S. Administration believes that the new developments in the arena of the conflict have presented certain political and military conditions calling for such a tour and the revival of established U.S. policies toward Israel and the Arab-Zionist conflict.

After reviewing the recent developments in the Lebaense arena which were carefully planned by the U.S. Administration, *TISHRIN* says: What the U.S. Administration always lacks in its dealings with the region and the effective forces in it is that very often theoretical U.S. calculations are not realistic and applicable because they completely ignore the vital forces in the struggle equation — forces that can direct events against the U.S. wish. We knew that the United States and Israel would not easily give in to the Damascus agreement and that they would use all the means in their power to stop it. We also said on several occasions that the United States and Israel would try to avenge their defeats in Lebanon, including the toppling of the ill-omened 17 May agreement by the Lebanese national forces and all the Lebanese people with Syria's absolute support. The United States and Israel are now trying to obstruct the Damascus agreement if they can.

TISHRIN concludes: What will exist in the region is only what the Arab nation wants and serves its interests and free national future. Those who toppled the 17 May agreement will foil any new plan that does not serve the interests of the Arab nation. The United States and Israel will see that themselves.

TISHRIN on U.S.-Israel Policy,Lebanese Agreement

JN241019 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Behind the News" column and under the headline "The enemies of Peace," *TISHRIN* says: The U.S.-Israeli insistence on undermining the Lebanese solution is part of their insistence on undermining a solution for the region's problem. Despite all the international resolutions, both on Lebanon and the occupied Palestinian territories, no progress has been made. The United States and Israel have adhered to their intransigent attitude and repeatedly rejected an international peace conference.

Whenever Lebanon approached an effective solution to its internal crisis, the hostile elements carried out feversih attempts to turn back the hands of the clock and plunge the Lebanese people in war and fighting with the aim of tying the Lebanese crisis to the crisis in the region. At the same time, these elements intervened with the aim of foiling any international effort to find a solution for the region's crisis under the pretext that it was not possible to find an acceptable Palestinian respresentation. Peres' latest statements show the extent of the enemy's elusiveness and insistence on aborting peace opportunities.

In other words, Peres calls on the Arabs to hold direct negotiations, one Arab state at a time, so they can present an official recognition of Israel and accept its usurpation of Palestine as legitimate. Thus, it becomes clear that the enemy, which is supported by Washington, has not changed its policy of expansion and aggression. The enemy is adhering to its occupation of the whole of Palestine and is planning to swallow up the occupied Arab territories and expel the Arabs from them. Moreover, the enemy is asking the Arabs to sign an official document by which they would concede their territories and establish relations with the usurpers.

This is the substance of the alleged peace which Peres has been highlighting of late.

Under the headline "Syria, Which Supports Lebanon," *TISHRIN* says: The Damascus agreement is the lifeboat for Lebanon and the Lebanese people because it will lead to a national solution on whose basis Lebanon will be rebuilt on new, correct principles that would avert its relapse into its 11-year old whirlpool. Therefore, Israel stepped up its activities in Lebanon, mobilizing its old tools and reserves to prevent the implementation of the agreement and the unity of the Lebanese people's efforts. However, Syria is still insisting on supporting Lebanon and extending all possible assistance to the Lebanese people.

Al-Ahmar Confers With Hungarian Delegation

JN251349 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning received the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Geza Kotai, party Central Committee member and head of the International Relations Department [second title as heard]. Talks revolved around the developing relations between the Ba'th Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and around the executive procedures to implement the cooperation program between the two countries. Talks also revolved around issues of mutual concern and the most important developments in the region.

In his talk, the party's assistant secretary general pointed to the aggressive U.S. stance toward our Arab nation and all world peoples, particularly these days when the United States is escalating its aggressive campaigns and threats against the countries that stand in the face of its schemes, especially against Arab Syria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The U.S. campaign is characterized by massing forces and fleets, initiating maneuvers, and taking measures to pave the way for an armed aggression. During his review of the general political situation, Comrade Al-Ahmar called for unifying efforts among the world forces of freedom and peace to stand in the face of the hostile U.S. policies and for supporting peoples' struggle for the sake of their independence and development away from the imperialist domination and onslaught.

Comrade Kotai stressed the stand of his party and country, which support and assist the Arab causes. He highly praised Syria's stand and the principled policy it is adopting under the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, in confronting these schemes. He expressed his delegation's pleasure with this visit and his admiration for the developments and accomplishments of Arab Syria.

Delegation Leaves Damascus

JN261035 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Geza Kotai, party Central Committee and member of the International Relations Department [second title as heard] left Damascus early this morning following a visit to the country that lasted several days. During the visit, the delegation met with a number of party and government officials.

Al-Ahmar Confers With USSR Ambassador Fedotov

JN261343 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1312 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus, 26 Jan (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning received USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov.

Talks revolved around relations of cooperation and friendship between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU as well as around the current preparations to convene the CPSU's 27th conference.

Briefs

Kuwaiti Ambassador to Syria — President Hafiz al-Asad received the credentials of Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasim, the new Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus, at 1115 today. [Excerpt] [*Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Jan 86 JN*]

HADASHOT Interviews Peres on Jordan Negotiations

TA240904 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 24 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Ilan Kfir in London; on 23 January]

[Text] The PRC is showing interest in entering the Middle East peace process and participating in the international forum composed of the superpowers which is to provide the aegis for the negotiations. The Israeli condition for China's participation is the same as that put to the Soviet Union: The renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel.

In an interview he granted *HADASHOT* yesterday, Prime Minister Shi'mon Peres spoke about the political development. Peres disclosed that King Husayn had appealed to the Soviet Union to renew its diplomatic relations with Israel so that it could participate in the international forum. Soviet participation would help Husayn stand up to the pressure he can expect from the PLO against entering into direct negotiations with Israel.

HADASHOT: After four meetings with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and a week of indirect negotiations with King Husayn, how does the picture of the political situation look?

Peres: Today, more than ever, it is clear that the PLO will not be able to take part in the political process. All those linked with the negotiations now have doubts about the possibility of PLO participation. Everyone thinks it will be hard to find an alternative. What is clear is that both the king and the Americans believe the door must not be slammed on the political process, even without the PLO.

We have three conditions for negotiations: without the PLO, direct negotiations, and no power of decision for the international conference. There is agreement on direct negotiaitons. There is agreement on the nature of the international forum. The problem is finding a substitute for the PLO. Either Jordan begins negotiations without it, or Husayn will incorporate other Palestinians into the Jordanian delegation. I think we should be cautious and not appear to be giving advice and mentioning names.

HADASHOT: What was the European tour's contribution to the political process?

Peres: I think there has been quite a positive change in Israel's international status following our peace initiative. Relations with the United States have returned to their peak and it is also worth investing in Europe, which is a very important political branch for us.

HADASHOT: Does Husayn agree with your position that the international forum will be only an aegis, not an active element in the negotiations?

Peres: Understanding is emerging between us and Husayn that the international forum will not have the authority to make decisions, cancel agreements, or dictate policy. It will not be able to replace direct negotiatons. This version is acceptable to Husayn and the Americans.

HADASHOT: Will the Soviet Union agree to this version?

Peres: There has not yet been any serious talk with the Soviet Union. I do not expect to hear from the Russians before next month's Communist Party congress in Moscow. After that, I think there may be surprises, both in the conditions the Soviet Union will present and in the conditions we will put to the Soviets. There have been attempts by Jordan to speak with the Soviet Union and try to influence it to take part in the political process and renew its relations with Israel. Yesterday, for the first time, I heard from Richard Murphy that China is showing interest in the political process.

HADASHOT: What chance is there that the Soviet Union and China will recognize Israel and establish diplomatic relations with it?

Peres: This is not yet guaranteed. But if, during the coming year, the Soviet Union and China decide to establish diplomatic relations with us, this will be something great which will take Israel out of its international isolation.

HADASHOT: What chance is there that Husayn will respond to your call for a direct, open summit?

Peres: I have great doubts as to whether the king will be prepared for an open meeting with me in the near future.

Peres, Husayn Reach 'Level of Understanding'

TA260534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres winds up his trip to Great Britain today and travels to West Germany, the last stop of his three-nation European tour. Speaking last night before Jewish fund raisers in London, Peres talked about Tabah, relations with Egypt, and the peace process. David Grant reports from London:

[Begin recording] [Grant] Peres, who is nearing the end of his 5-day official visit to Britain, spoke of making some progress, and overcoming some very important difficulties in his search for peace. Both he and King Husayn now had a level of understanding and policy of accommodation between the two peoples and the Palestinians. He added that the fact that this stage has now been reached was due to the help received from the United States, a clear reference to the series of late-night meetings held throughout last week with American envoy Richard Murphy. Peres also said that the British Government had been helpful, there was now a new realism within Britain, especially since they had tried to invite a delegation which included two members of the PLO, who could not even agree to recognize Israel's existence. Turning to relations with Egypt, Peres made clear he did not believe it was worth putting at risk future peace over the issue of a stretch of land containing a hotel:

[Peres] I felt very strongly that instead of Tabah, which is a very small place, keeping a question mark on peace with Egypt, let's have peace with Egypt at the cost of putting a question mark on Tabah. If I have to risk one of the two, let's not risk peace.

[Grant] Peres ends the British leg of his three-country European tour later today. Last night, he heard leaders of the Joint Israel Appeal, who have already contributed to improving Ashqelon under the Project Renewal Program, pledge their help for the northern towns of Israel, and to start a new project adopting Dimona. [end recording]

Peres Television Interview on London Initiatives

TA241855 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Yisra'el Segal, in London on 24 January — videotaped]

[Text] [Segal] Mr Prime Minister, good evening to you.

[Peres] Good evening.

[Segal] Will talks between Israel and Jordan begin in early March?

[Peres] Let me tell you this: The Americans — and this was the topic in the very urgent meetings — have been trying to make a supreme effort to get the talks going at the end of February. If you ask my opinion, I doubt that it will happen. However, this is the main reason for the great intensity in the contacts. I think there are so many problems to solve that I cannot see how they can be resolved in a few weeks. Yet this was the original goal.

[Segal] What actually was achieved in the rather dramatic nocturnal contacts between yourself and Mr Murphy?

[Peres] The impression that is being formed is that Husayn will probably get two positive answers, or two abstentions: One from Syria, and the other from the PLO. The topical problem is to find an alternative. I cannot at this point say that an alternative can be seen in the offing, and I am speaking from the Arab point of view, not from our point of view. Yet what I can say is that the message I have received through all the channels is that even if there are abstentions, or if there is avoidance of giving answers, the Jordanians and the Americans, and I believe we, too, have decided not to lock the door, but rather pursue the negotiations.

[Segal] I understand that Israel and you want the deliberations to be launched by an international conference, but that this forum will not sit permanently and accompany the deliberations. Husayn, on the other hand, actually wants this body, the international forum, to accompany all subsequent stages of the deliberations. Has any progress been made on this point?

[Peres] Israel will not change its position that the job of the international conference be clearly-defined. It is not, and will not be, a permanent institution. The problem that has arisen is what will happen if the negotiations are deadlocked and, in fact, what we tend to agree on is that if the negotiations reach a stalemate, the parties, that is, in this case the three parties that have the status of initiators — that is to say the United States, Jordan, and Israel — meet together seek ways to overcome the stalemate, if one is reached.

[Segal] But not receive assistance from the international aegis?

[Peres] The conference's job is not to interfere in the negotiations, but rather to support them. The conference can neither be an addition nor a substitute for negotiations. This is obvious.

[Segal] You repeatedly say that time is running out. This is quite a dramatic statement. Why do you think so?

[Peres] Because time goes on, reality is being shaped, and it is impossible to preserve a paralysis either in the field or in relations. Even now, many things have changed on the scene. It is no longer like it used to be. One must not escape of avoid reality. If another year passes, I believe the situation will be even more different.

[Segal] Does the fact that the rotation agreement will be implemented in 8 months also play a role, at least from the Jordanian and American point of view, if not from Israel's, and does it have a bearing on the turn of phrase you use, which is that time is running out?

[Peres] To be honest, I think it does feature in the Arab considerations, perhaps also in those of the United States. But it does not play a role in my own considerations. However, I have no objection to taking advantage of it and using it to help the issue, because whatever can be achieved faster and earlier is, in my opinion, for the best.

[Segal] People in Israel have repeatedly been asking, incidentally, whether the rotation agreement will be honored.

[Peres] As far as I am concerned, the answer is unequivocal: Yes, if the government continues to observe all the other clauses of the agreement. Look, you must understand that from my point of view, the problem of how to extract ourselves from the circle of war is the focal problem, far more important than any partisan or personal problem. I regard it as a serious and very profound matter. I think that our generation, our people, should save the next generation from a complicated situation no one knows how to handle. It is necessary to make decisions now. This, to me, is the prime consideration. The same holds true in regard to the economy. The people, not only the government, have made a supreme effort to heal the economy. This should not end in a fiasco [preceding word in English] or be halted in mid-course. In other words, I believe that the national issues should dictate partisan moves, not the other way around.

[Segal] While we, or rather you, Mr Prime Minister, are discussing here in London the resumption of negotiations with Jordan, jarring notes are being heard in Israel coming from Egypt in regard to the report of the commission of inquiry on the Ra's al-Burqa' murder affiar. Would you comment on this?

[Peres] Look, countries are not members of an orchestra that must play in harmony, and therefore there will always be dissonant tunes. However, I believe that the barrier that had existed has been shattered. Here, too, I am not claiming that there will not be any problems or declarations. We, too, after all sometimes come out with pronouncement that are not to everyone's liking. It does not worry me too much. I believe it is necessary to persist in what we have begun, I think it is essential to firm up the peace treaty and deepen relations between Egypt and Israel. This is a matter of highest importance.

Comments on Upcoming FRG Visit

TA251420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will arrive in the FRG tomorrow, and this will be his last stop in his European tour. The newspaper *BILD AM SONNTAG* will publish an interview with Mr Peres tomorrow, in which he says that no visit by an Israeli statesman to the FRG could be a simple, routine, diplomatic visit. Thus, Mr Peres will visit the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp site in 2 days. That evening and the next day, Tuesday, he will conduct talks with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and with other personalities, and on Wednesday he will visit West Berlin.

The Bonn government, too, does not regard the visit as a routine affair. The government spokesman said yesterday at a news conference that the Nazi past places a moral obligation on the FRG in its relations with Israel. At the same time, the FRG's traditional ties with the Arab countries will not be harmed by this.

The major topics on Peres' agenda in Bonn will be continuing to pressure the FRG not to sell arms to the Arab countries, and encouraging the FRG to impose economic sanctions against countries that support terrorism, increasing the cooperation between the two countries' intelligence services, and stepping up security in vital sites such as sea ports and airports and other traffic junctions. Another issue that will be discussed will be the chances for peace in the Middle East.

On Thursday, a day after Mr Peres leaves the FRG, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will visit that country.

Reportage on Peres 3-Day Visit to FRG

For coverage of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to the FRG, including his meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 27 January Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Radio Reports 'Unexpected' Weizman-Mubarak Meeting

TA261710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] This afternoon, Minister 'Ezer Weizman met with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Cairo. He went there this morning in an attempt to bring about a solution of the problems pending in the relations between the two countries. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the prime minister, the vice prime minister, and the defense minister shared the secret of the unexpected trip with Minister Weizman. On his trip to Cairo, Minister Weizman was accompanied by the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, who came from London. Our political correspondent reports that the two men are trying to persuade the Egyptian president to hold a summit meeting very soon with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres as the only way to a solution to the problems between the two countries.

Background of Meeting

TA261755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Discussion in studio between Yitzhaq Ro'e and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text] [Ro'e] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio. What is the panic, or, at least, the impression of panic over the Weizman trip to Cairo?

[Schiffer] There is a very serious feeling in both Israel and, perhaps, Egypt, of a deterioration in relations. There were expectations. There was the expectation that when the Inner Cabinet, or Israel, agreed to go to arbitration over Tabah, Egypt would provide a positive response to a series of issues, and now there is a feeling that this is not happening. Therefore, at the end of last week Minister 'Ezer Weizman met with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and suggested to him that he should go to Cairo for talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. All this was cooked up over the last 2 days.

Minister Weizman spoke over the phone with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and last night, actually in the wee hours of the morning; Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, arrived in Israel from London; and this morning the two men, 'Ezer Weizman and the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, departed with the knowledge of the prime minister, the vice prime minister, and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin for Cairo to meet with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, with this meeting having one goal. Minister Weizman and Mr Tamir think that if the two men, Mubarak and Shim'on Peres, meet wtihin the framework of a summit meeting, in this way it will be possible to further the relations between the two countries and they believe that the trips by the committee of directors-general should be stopped, as should be the method with which attempts have been made to date to further relations. This, then, is the goal.

We should say here that over the past few days the Egyptian reaction to the decision made by the Inner Cabinet on the Tabah issue, the Egyptian refusal to hand over the report on Ra's al-Burqa' despite the fact that this report was promised to Israel and the families of those who were murdered in Ra's al-Burqa', this matter made relations as bad as they could be, and it seems that I would not be exaggerating if I say that Mr Shamir also had a definite interest in coming to 'Ezer Weizman and telling him: Well, you said there is an improvement in relations; fine, let's see some improvement.

Foreign Ministry Denies Tabah Discussed

TA271449 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1437 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has denied the report that 'Ezer Weizman discussed the details of the arbitral compromis on the Tabah issue in Cairo. After the report was released this morning, the foreign minister's office held a telephone call with Israel's ambassador to Egypt in order to clarify the matter, since the arbitral compromise was not one of the topics agreed upon in the talk between Ministers Weizman and Shamir prior to Weizman's departure for Egypt. The embassy reported that the issue was not raised in the talks. Let us recall that Israeli ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sason, is scheduled to participate this time in all the talks held by 'Ezer Weizman and Avraham Tamir with the Egyptian top echelon.

Aides: No Mubarak-Peres Summmit Planned

TA270534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Sources in the prime minister's entourage told our correspondent, Shalom Oren, that no meeting is being planned between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and President Husni Mubarak during the latter's visit to Europe on the weekend. They added that the prime minister does not view a summit as an end in itself, but rather as a means to improving Israeli-Egyptian relations. The sources say that in the next few days Egypt will present Israel with a report on the Ra's al-Burqa' incident.

Paper: Summit Agreement Reached Beforehand

TA270812 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Avi Bettelheim, Refa'el Mann, and Shefi Gabay]

[Excerpts] In the clandestine contacts Minister 'Ezer Weizman held with authoritative Egyptian authorities prior to his departure on his surprise visit to Cairo, an understanding was reached that he will return from Egypt with an agreement on a summit meeting between President Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. In preliminary talks, the parties agreed that there is no obligation to hold the summit between the two leaders in one of the two countries' capitals, and it is definitely possible that they will meet in another location as early as in the first half of February, that is to say, in 2 weeks. Possible venues for the meeting are Al-'Arish and Sharm al-Shaykh.

'Ezer Weizman explained to his Egyptian counterparts that he sees no point in leaving for Cairo if he will only be accorded hospitality, but not achieve any results. The Egyptians replied that they understood that Weizman would have to come home with something "tangible" in his hand, otherwise this would constitute a severe blow to his and Peres' prestige. Weizman held talks with an authoritative representative of the Egyptian Government on the specifics of the summit and the necessary preparations.

Weizman: Peres-Mubarak Summit 'Inevitable'

TA271413 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] At the end of his second meeting with President Mubarak in Cairo, Minister 'Ezer Weizman declared that a summit meeting between Shim'on Peres and Husni Mubarak is now inevitable. All the sides want it and this event will take place soon, he noted. According to him, all the issues pending between the two countries were discussed in his meetings with Mubarak. Nevertheless, so far both sides have abstained from elaborating on the content of the talks.

In any event, a senior Israeli official stated in Cairo that a meeting between Peres and Mubarak in West Germany should be ruled out. Meanwhile, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid declared that Israeli and Egyptian representatives would confer in Cairo next week to discuss issues pertaining to arbitration over Tabah.

Shamir Sees 'Trial Period' in Relations With Egypt

TA241142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated this morning that peace between Israel and Egypt is now facing a trial period; this period has not yet begun as not much has happened so far. the Inner Cabinet decision has been submitted to the Egyptian authorities and it will be discussed by Israeli and Egyptian delegations, both concerning Tabah and other matters.

[Begin Shamir Recording] There are difficulties and problems in relations between Israel and Egypt, and this is not surprising. After all, the peace process has ups and downs. The problem is how to overcome these difficulties and make progress. Once again, the stage we are facing at present is a serious, trial phase. The Israeli Inner Cabinet made a decision which was submitted to Egypt. This decision concerns not only Tabah, but the entire range of relations between Israel and Egypt as agreed by us. Discussions will be held by the Israeli and Egyptian delegations which are scheduled to meet soon, and they will be called upon to discuss all the clauses of the Inner Cabinet's decision as well as other issues which the Egyptians may raise.

The Ra's al-Burqa' issue is difficult. This was a tragedy; seven Israelis were killed without any justificiation whatsoever. This deeply hurt the Israeli public and its sense of justice. I do not think that people in Egypt appreciate the extent of the harm done to the Israeli people and they must be told about it. Everybody in Egypt should ask himself what would have happened had the situation been exactly the opposite, namely, had an Israeli soldier killed seven Egyptians. What would the Egyptian reaction be then? What would have been the reaction of the Egyptian people? [end recording]

The foreign minister's remarks were reported by Eldad Pardo, a correspondent of the Arabic-language program.

Shamir Says Britain To Stop Assisting Arab Boycott

TA270941 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Jan 86 p 2

[Report by Rafi Mann]

[Excerpts] The British Government has complied with Israel's request that it stop assisting the Arab boycott. Britain will cease licensing companies that do not have trade relations with Israel. Addressing the Cabinet yesterday, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir confirmed reports published on this matter in the British press. He noted explicitly that he had only a partial report.

[Jerusalem *THE JERUSALEM POST* in English on 27 January on page 1 writes that "no formal announcement of the policy change" was to be made "for at least a month, specifically at British insistence."]

Education and Culture minister Yitzhaq Navon wished to know whether any progress was made in the talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, to which Shamir replied: I have received no details, and I presume the prime minister will brief the Cabinet on this after he returns to Israel.

Industry and Trade Minister Ari"el Sharon wished to learn about what is happening between Egypt and Israel following the Inner Cabinet's decision on Tabah. Shamir's reply: No practical developments have taken place since that decision, and there have been no official contacts with the Egyptians.

Rabin Says No to UNIFIL Deployment in South

TA270723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin this morning told UN official Brian Urquhart that Israel will not ask that UNIFIL remain in our region, although it will not officially ask for its removal. Rabin said that in any event, Israel will not agree to UNIFIL deployment further south. Urquhart told Minister Rabin that upon completing his service in the United Nations, he is grateful for the cooperation and the friendly relations.

UNIFIL Soldier Killed by Grenade; IDF Intervenes

TA251615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] A UNIFIL soldier from the Nepalese contingent was killed this afternoon by Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] artillery fire. Our correspondent, Hayim Hecht, reports that an ASL position was attacked with rocket propelled grenades this afternoon, in reaction to which the ASL soldiers shelled the village of Kafrah, from which the grenades were launched. A Nepalese soldier on patrol in the village was killed by a direct hit from a grenade. Another female villager was also killed, and seven inhabitants were wounded.

UNIFIL headquarters has announced that the fire subsided only after a UNIFIL soldier asked the IDF to intervene.

Suspected PFLP Members Receive Expulsion Orders

TA241720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The Military Government today issued expulsion orders to three inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, as well as to a fourth man who infiltrated into the area after the 6-day war. Our correspondent, Arye Gus, reports that all four are suspected of working for the PFLP, all have been sentenced to long terms, and were released approximately 6 months ago as part of the deal in which IDF prisoners were exchanged for terrorists. Their release notwithstanding, they engaged in subversive activity aimed at broadening their organization's infrastructure and at preparing for armed terrorist activity.

Security sources have told our correspondent that upon their release they were warned that security measures would be taken against them if they resumed their activity, but that recently a lot of information was obtained indicating that they had ignored these warnings.

Our correspondent added that in addition to the four orders issued today, other orders against four more inhabitants of the territories are pending and are being debated by the High Court of Justice.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Receives PDRY Politburo Member

LD261055 Algiers APS in English 1008 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, 26/01/86 (APS) — The head of the C.C. Permanent Secretariat Mohamed Cherif Messaadia audienced here Saturday a delegation of the Socialist Party of the Democratic and People's Republic of Yemen led by Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Politburo.

The talks, which were attended by Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, were centered on tragic events taking place in the Democratic and People's Republic of Yemen and the developments of the situation which Algeria is following with great concern and called for an end of fratridical fightings.

Libya's Al-Turayki Arrives, Discusses U.S. Crisis

Arrival Reported

LD241744 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, has arrived in Algiers.

Meets Bendjedid

LD251722 Algiers APS in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, 25 Jan [Aps] — President Chadli Bendjedid received 'Abd as-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau in the Libyan Jamahiriyah this morning. The Libyan official brought a message to the President from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Departs 25 Jan

LD252121 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] A message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was handed to President Chadli Bendjedid this morning by 'Ali 'abd Al-Salam Al-Turayki, secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Al-Turayki departed from Algiers following the audience granted him by the head of state, after having been greeted by Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Minister of Energy, Chemical and Petrochemical Industries Belkacem Nabi.

Al-Turayki stated just prior to his departure that his conversations with the head of state especially dealt with the current OPEC crisis; the U.S. threats against Libya; and the dramatic situation being experienced by the Yemeni people. He expressed his hope on the subject of Yemen that the crisis will find a negotiated solution, and that the Yemeni brothers will overcome this difficult test.

Departure Statement on U.S. 'Threats'

LD261013 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] 'Abd al-Salam Turayki, secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah emphasized yesterday in a press statement as he was leaving Algeria, that he has informed President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, about the situation resulting from U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyah. He said that his discussions with President Chadli Bendjedid mainly covered the U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyah and he acknowledged the Algerian firm standpoint regarding the Jamahiriyah and its fraternal people. It is known that 'Abd al-Salam Turayki, foreign liaison secretary in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived earlier this week in Algiers with a letter from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to President Chadli Bendjedid who received him yesterday in the presence of Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs.

AFP: President 'May' Meet With Al-Qadhdhafi

NC271430 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Algiers, Jan 27 (AFP) — President Chadli Bendjedid left Algiers today for the gas-producing city of Hassi er Rmel in the south of the country, where he may have a meeting with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, diplomatic sources said. The official ALGERIE PRESS SERVICE news agency said Mr. Chadli went to Hassi er Rmel on a "working and inspection visit."

Persistent reports in the Algerian capital over the past few days, however, indicate the president could hold talks with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in a city in the south of the country.

Officials refused all comment on a possible meeting between the two leaders, which Libyan and Algerian sources have said was to take place "by the end of January."

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Patrol Boat in Gulf

LD262208 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2108 GMT 26 Jan 86

[News conference given by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on board a patrol boat in the Gulf of Sidra on 25 January with the participation of unidentified journalists; Al-Qadhdhafi answers in Arabic followed by translation into English; journalists questions in English — recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Brother leader, what is your feeling about the presence of American fleets near the Libyan coast?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is a practical proof provided by the United States before the world that it practices state terrorism against the people of the Jamahiriyah. The world currently is witnessing the state terrorism practiced by America. Libya will not be patient forever to live under international terrorism.

[Correspondent] What are going to do [words indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I am now going on board this patrol boat to the 32.5 degree line to stress that this is the gate to the Gulf of Sidra, and that this is the death line, the line where we will fight because when fighting on this line we will be doing so with our backs to the wall. This is the red line that lies in front of us, the 32.5 degree line. Territorial waters southward from this line are considered an indivisible part of Libyan territory. But the confrontation, the fight, is not on this line [the 32.5 degree line] or south of this line because it is taken as a given that this zone is part of the Libyan continental shelf which extends to the beginning of the Italian and Maltese continental shelves. Libyan gas and oil fields, drilling equipment, and special installations for the production of oil and gas are in this zone, and no military maneuvers are allowed inside this zone because they would destroy those civilian installations.

I will call on the entire world to confront America and to stop it from carrying out maneuvers in the economic zones belonging to Mediterranean countries.

[Correspondent] Colonel, is it true that two of your planes backed away from a confrontation with four American planes from the 6th Fleet yesterday?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First, no fighting took place yesterday, but we are expecting it to happen at any moment during these maneuvers. However, the Libyan Armed Forces carried out 18 interceptions of U.S. planes as they were attempting to approach Libyan territorial waters. War will occur if the 32.5 degree line is violated, because this is the beginning of the Libyan boundary. I have one remark with regard to the first question: there is no doubt that the waters and the airspace of the continental shelf and the economic zone are international waters and international airspace. However, this is a new confrontation which I am declaring: The countries of the Mediterranean zone should, henceforith, prevent the staging of military maneuvers in their economic zones.

[Correspondent] (?Are you taking this ship into the sea) to confront the 6th Fleet?

[Al-Qadhdahfi] I will cross, I will pass, the 32.5 degree line with this boat in order to confirm that the 32.5 degree line is a Libyan border. This is the line that connects Misratah, this place, to Benghazi.

Therefore, from here, Misratah, I am going along this parallel to Benghazi, to prove to the Americans that we are here.

[Correspondent] Do you think the Americans with their fleet outside Libya are there only to play games, in order to instill fear in you, or are they sincere?

(Al-Qadhdhafi] We do not get scared as a rule, and if they are playing games they will be confirming what we have said; namely, that Reagan is playing with fire. And if they are serious, then we are serious as well.

[Correspondent] Colonel, aren't these games dangerous? Couldn't there be an accident or confrontation because of this?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is possible, and the responsibility will lie with Reagan.

[Correspondent] Do you believe the Arab nation will follow you if the Americans attack Libya?

[Al-Qadhdhafi in English] Sure.

[Unidentified person in Arabic] The movement of the Free Unionist Officers informs newsmen so that the world will know that we will sacrifice ourselves for the revolution. We will turn into human fish [as heard] to destroy America when it reaches our territorial waters and airspace. This is a commitment from the revolutionary officers. We [addressing Al-Qadhdhafi] sacrifice ourselves for you and under your orders.

Tripoli TV Coverage

WA271445 [Editorial Report] Tripoli Television in Arabic at 2020 GMT on 25 January broadcasts a report on the 25 January news conference by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on board a naval gunboat. The video shows Al-Qadhdhafi, wearing sunglasses and without a hat, carrying a cane, walking along a quayside, past a television camera and toward the gangway of a naval vessel drawn up alongside the quay. The camera then cuts to the top of the gangway where a group of six naval officers salute Al-Qadhdhafi. As he reaches the top of the gangway, he puts on a naval cap and returns the salute.

A clip then shows photographers taking pictures of Al-Qadhdhafi as he addresses those on board the boat. The next clip shows Al-Qadhdhafi with a group of 10-15 people on the bridge of the vessel. Another clip shows Al-Qadhdhafi on board the vessel, whch is apparently still alongside the quay, chanting with a large group of seamen surrounding him.

Al-Qadhdhafi on Attacking U.S. Civilian, Other Targets

NC261650 Athens TO ETHNOS TIS KIRIAKIS in Greek 26 Jan 86 pp 2, 3, 14

["World exclusive" interview with Libyan leader colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by Nikos Stefos, *TO ETHNOS TIS KIRIAKIS* correspondent, at Al-Qadhdhafi's Tripoli headquarters; date not given]

[Text] The success achieved by *ETHNOS* in obtaining this interview becomes even more notable if one takes into consideration the number of international journalists who have rushed to Tripoli to cover the U.S.-Libyan crisis and to arrange some sort of meeting with Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi.

"The mere fact that you come from Greece and represent the friendly Greek people," he told me before we began our conversation, "was enough for me to treat you differently and to sit down for a chat with you.

"You must know that we in Libya greatly appreciate the Greek people and the position your government has taken on whatever issues pertain to us. As I have stated before, this should be an example for all the Mediterranean countries which have U.S. bases located on their territory.

"Naturally, this is the least that can be done. What we are asking is that the U.S. bases be removed and the U.S. military presence be wiped from our region.

"We officially call on all the people of Europe to intensify their struggle to secure the removal of all U.S. military bases, for they constitute a tremendous danger and a vast threat to Europeans.

"It is for this reason that Europeans must organize peace movements everywhere, in addition to what is happening in Greece. The Greek Government has already announced its decision to remove the U.S. bases from its territory within the next few years."

Stefos: You recently stated that any U.S. attack against Libya would have aftereffects on all the people of the Mediterranean. Would you care to be more specific; in other words, would you explain what you meant by this statement?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "What I mean is that in such an eventuality we would attack the U.S. bases in Europe, particularly those in the Mediterranean region since any attack against us would rely on support from these military bases.

"Therefore, we will rely on international law and on the laws of war to attack all U.S. targets, whether they be military or civilian."

Stefos: Some people in the United States and Europe believe that you were behind the terrorist operations at the Rome and Vienna airports. Can you give your reaction to this viewpoint?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "At the outset, I would like to say that we are emphatically against terrorism. For us, terrorism is what the United States is implementing against us and against all peace-loving people. Terrorism is what Israel is implementing against the Arabs.

"The economic sanctions against Libya are terrorism and so are attempts to intimidate us with naval fleets.

"Without hesitation and with all our strength, we support the just Palestinian struggle. There is still no proof that Palestinians were behind the events at the Rome and Vienna airports.

"Nobody yet knows for sure who was behind these events. I repeat that there is no proof.

"In any event, revenge by Palestinians whose parents and children were killed by Israelis cannot be ruled out as a motive for what happened at the two airports. In other words, it could have been a personal affair ..."

Stefos: This is a supposition. However, do you believe that such terrorist actions can help the Palestinian cause?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "It depends on how the Palestinians evaluate them. Perhaps they believe that these actions will make the world see more clearly their just cause and the extermination methods used against them by Israel.

Stefos: Yes, but these actions achieve nothing more than the killing of innocent people. This is exactly why President Ronald Reagan is accusing you. In other words, he argues that you are trying to make excuses for the terrorists who attacked the two airports

His look suddenly darkens ...

Al-Qadhdhafi: "I must also ask why President Reagan did not feel sorry for and why he said nothing about the people massacred at the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila.

"These massacres were carried out by Sharon. Sharon is now a minister. He can visit the United States and Europe. His hands, however, are stained with the blood of the Palestinians. I fail to understand how it is possible for Palestinian blood to be composed of water, while that of Americans and Israelis is true blood ..."

Stefos: Are you prepared to deal with a possible U.S. attack?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "In accordance with our potential and armaments, yes, we are prepared ..."

Stefos: When President Reagan announced the freezing of Libyan assets in U.S. banks, you hastened to respond with the announcement that U.S. capital and property in Libya would be frozen. Do you believe that your action will achieve any results?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "No, none of these things happened. However, we believe that the U.S. actions constitute a flagrant violation affecting the entire Arab nation. Therefore, we are now waiting for a collective answer from all Arabs. This is why the Arab League has called for a special session at the end of this month."

Stefos: Can you tell us if you are in any way relying on Soviet help in the event of a U.S. attack?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "All our friends are supporting us. Apart from this, any attack against Libya would be an attack against all the people who love peace and against the entire Arab nation."

Stefos: You have spoken about a joint Arab struggle against the Americans. However, the Arabs are still divided. Consequently, do you see the termination of this multifaceted division to be one result of the crisis in your country?

He smiles enigmatically ...

Al-Qadhdhafi: "My country does believe that this confrontation dictates the unity of the Arab world ..."

Stefos: Yasir 'Arafat recently stated that if the Americans attack Libya, he will rush to your assistance. Does this mean that we will see a restoration of your relations with 'Arafat?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "There is no problem between us and 'Arafat. There is a problem between the various Palestinian groups."

Stefos: Yes, (I insist) but you have openly expressed yourself against 'Arafat, and you support certain Palestinian organizations.

Al-Qadhdhafi: "We are on the side of the Palestinian military organization." (He answers curtly.)

Stefos: Let us return for a while to the U.S.-Libyan crisis. Do you believe that Western Europe will continue to support you with regard to the U.S. embargo, or will it give in to pressure in the end?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "If they give in to Reagan, it will mean the destruction of their own interests. No logical person can follow the thinking of Reagan, a man who is crazy and an idiot!"

Stefos: You have supported various revolutionary movements in the past. Do you continue to support such revolutionary movements? If so, which ones?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "We will always support just causes. We stand side by side with those who fight for the cause of liberty."

Stefos: Let us now turn to a matter of particular interest to the Greek public: How would you describe current relations between Greece and Libya?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "Extremely excellent. I believe this says it all."

Stefos: Do you have anything you would like to say to the Greek people through our newspaper?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "I have been greatly influenced by Greek civilization. I also believe that Greek and Arab civilizations have offered a great deal to humanity and have contributed to the progress of the human race throughout history.

"Greece has influenced the Third World theory of the Green Book. If we read and study Greek history at the time of ancient Athens and Pericles, we will see that there are many common points between that political regime and the political system of the Jamahiriyah.

"I call on the Greek people to support the government of our friend, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, and to ensure that the U.S. bases, which pose a threat to Greece, are removed from its territory.

"In this way he will emerge the victor from the fanatical confrontation imposed by imperialism between Greece and Turkey."

Stefos: May I now ask you something about your personal life?

He smiles.

Al-Qadhdhafi: "With pleasure, whatever you wish."

Stefos: You are the leader of a country. Why did you choose a simple tent to be your permanent residence instead of some large and imposing building? Also, what is your daily life like?

He laughs heartily.

Al-Qadhdhafi: "I live a natural life, as you have already seen. I would also like to say that I am not a leader. It is the people who exercise authority. The fact that I live in a tent corresponds to our historical traditions. It is also a symbol of the history of the human race. Man started from a tent and in the end has reached the moon. This is why we must never forget our beginnings. The tent also means originality. It does not pollute nature as imposing buildings and apartment blocks do.

"I receive most of the leaders who visit me in my tent."

Stefos: In your opinion, what has the Green Revolution achieved since you took over the governing of Libya in 1969?

Al-Qadhdhafi: "I believe that the most important achievement has been the establishment of the state of the masses, something which in Arabic we call the Jamahiriyah. The people are free. There is no government. There is the democracy of the masses."

Stefos: What do you think the political future of the Libyan Jamahiriyah will be? Think a while before you reply...

Al-Qadhdhafi: "We have many challenges and face many uphill courses. We are trying to strengthen the masses so that by themselves they will be able to overcome any obstacle which appears before them, and confront every pressure. In any event, I believe that we will succeed."

Al-Qadhdhafi, YAR President Telephone Contact

LD252107 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2020 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] A telephone contact took place [date, time not specified] between the brother leader of the revolution and Yemen Arab Republic President Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with the latest developments of the situaiton in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Al-Qadhdhafi Hears From PDRY's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad

LD252125 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2020 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has just had a contact with the brother leader of the revolution and stressed to him that the PDRY people are standing by the side of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah against the U.S. provocations and said, albeit the tribulations being experienced by the PDRY, that I am standing by your side in this confrontation.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Morocco King Confer 25 Jan
LD250035 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] A telephone conversation took place tonight between the brother leader of the revolution and King Hassan II of Morocco. During the conversation, the Moroccan King, Hassan II, enquired about the latest developments and voiced his displeasure with the developments off the Libyan coast.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives King Hassan Envoy 26 Jan
LD261941 Tripoli JANA in English 1742 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 14, Jan 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution this afternoon received the envoy of King Hassan II, 'Abd al-Arwi, who delivered to him a letter from the monarch of brotherly Morocco.

Officers Ready To Be 'Human Bombs' Against 6th Fleet
LD261512 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli. Jumada Awal 14, Jan. 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A revolutionary officers told journalists, on the naval patrol boat at the parallel 32.5 that the revolutionary officers, who are an extention to the Movement of Free Unionist Officers, were ready to turn into human bombs against the American 6th Fleet if it tried to enter the Libyan Arab territorial waters.

The revolutionary officer pointed out "we declare to the whole world that we are at the disposal of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution ready to die at anytime in defence of the dignity of the Arab nation."

Commander in Chief Returns From USSR Visit
LD252059 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2020 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Libyan Arab Armed Forces commander in chief has concluded a 5-day working visit to the Soviet Union. He arrived at Tripoli International Airport last night.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir conducted talks in Moscow on the two friendly countries' bilateral relations aimed at developing cooperation in light of the long-term program signed in Moscow during the visit of the brother leader of the revolution last October.

The Libyan Arab Armed Forces commander in chief hald talks during his visit to Moscow in which Nikolay Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy premier, and USSR State Planning Committee chairman participated. He also conferred with the Soviet defense minister and with a number of Soviet ministers and responsible officials including the trade and foreign ministers, the minister of state for foreign economic relations, the first deputy minister of state, the chief of staff, the deputy minister of foreign trade, and a number of officials in the foreign and defense ministries.

JANA: Algeria, Libya Coordinate Stand Against U.S.
LD260951 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0758 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, 26 Jan (JANA) — The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison emphasized that an agreement has been concluded between the Jamahiriyah and Algeria for coordinating their stands with regard to the crisis which is being experienced by OPEC and said that the stands of the two countries in this respect are identical.

In a statement he made before he left the Algerian capital, the secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison praised the Algerian people's firm stand and its support of the fraternal Libyan Arab people in its resistance against U.S. imperialist threats.

Transport Workers Urge Boycott of U.S. Carriers, Goods
LD241733 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1505 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli. 24 Jan (JANA) — The Executive Council of the Arab Federation of Transport Workers has ended its emergency session in Tripoli which lasted from 22 to 23 January to discuss the current Arab conditions and the American-Zionist threats to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah people and issued a statement which says:

In this current stage when the American imperialism has intensified its campaign against the Arab nation and particularly against the Libyan Arab people and the Syrian and Lebanese people, we consider it our duty to face up by all methods and means to the plotting designs of American imperialism and Zionism against the Arab nation.

The statement affirmed that within the framework of its plots, American imperialism is today trying to pressure the Libyan Arab people because of their stands of struggle and their constant support for the Palestinian cause. It has thus rushed to amass fleets and aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean to try to impose an economic blockade.

The Executive Council of the Arab Federation of Transport Workers has adopted a number of resolutions during its emergency meeting which includ the following:

1) To provide all possible help and support to the Libyan Arab people in their stand against the American and Zionist threats and the oppressive economic measures announced by the President of the American Government.

2) To boycott the loading and unloading of the American means of transport at all Arab airports and ports.

3) To carry out wide-scale campaigns to boycott American goods

and to contact all the world organizations to explain the dimensions and gravity of the American threat to the Libyan Arab people.

The Executive Council also sent a cable to the brother commander of the revolution in which they affirmed the Arab transport workers' stand in all force alongside the Libyan Arab people and by all means.

The council also declared the workers' readiness to fight alongside the people of the Jamahiriyah in the case of any imperialist aggression and their decision to boycott all American means of transport wherever they may be.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Visitors 26 Jan

LD261453 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution at noon today received Dr Muhammad Mahdi, chairman of the Arab-U.S. Relations Committee. The brother commander of the revolution also received today (?Philip Trochili) the envoy of General Arrocha, leader of the national party in Panama who delivered to him a letter from the general.

The envoy of General Arrocha informed the brother commander of the revolution of Panama's stand alongside the Libyan Arab people in their bold stand against the U.S. threats. He also conveyed to him the appreciation of General Arrocha and the Panamanian people's utmost gratitude for the stands Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah adopted when the Panamanian people faced up to the United States over the Panama Canal, affirming to the brother commander that the stand of the Libyan Arab people played an effective role in what the Panamanian people achieved then.

JANA Notes Duration of U.S. Maneuvers Near Libya

LD261933 Tripoli JANA in English 1753 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 14, Jan 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The American naval and air manoeuvres in the mediterranean off the Libyan Arab coast continued today for the third consecutive day. The manoeuvres began on Friday night and continue until 31st January. Taking part in these provocative manoeuvres are naval units and ships of the 6h Fleet and two aicraft carriers.

Tripoli: Craxi Accepts Proposal Made Via Malta

LD251621 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has declared his acceptance of the proposal submitted by the brother leader of the revolution to the prime minister of Malta when he received him last week in Tripoli. Craxi confirmed in a reply message to the Prime Minister of Malta the great need to exert efforts to avoid any deterioration in the Mediterranean. Craxi explained in his letter the need for cooperation among the states of the region in this respect.

The brother leader of the revolution proposed to the Maltese prime minister the idea of the establishment of a group of countries of the Mediterranean region to work for securing commercial, economic, cultural and political cooperation in order to guarantee peace, security and the common civilization in the region, and the elimination of the dangers of foreign bases and fleets from the Mediterranean.

JANA Confirms No Plans for Libyan-Greek Maneuvers

LD241301 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Jan 86

["Voice of the Revolutionary Committees"]

[Text] The Libyan news agency JANA has learned that in confirmation of the statement by the acting Greek defense minister, there are no plans for Libyan-Greek joint maneuvers in the Aegian Sea because of the sensitive conditions in that area.

Soviet Worker Cited on USSR Support

LD261727 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1552 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Live relay of proceedings from "The International Conference of Solidarity for the Libyan Arab People — Bani Walid, "with unidentified Russian expatriate speaking on behalf of Russian workers in Bani Walid; speaker in Russian with sentence by sentence translation in Arabic]

[Text] I have been granted the honor of speaking in this hall today on behalf of the Soviet specialists who live and work in Bani Walid. [applause]

People! We are living together in a complex world. We would like to always live in peace and friendship with all honest people on earth. However we see with pain in our hearts that the peoples of the Middle East, Africa, Latin America still have a difficult life. There innocent peoples' blood is being spilled.

The Soviet Union consistently comes out in favor of the establishment of a just peace, in favor of wars being ended forever, in favor of every person being able to till the soil peacefully, grow grain, build houses, educate children, and enjoy life; in favor of good and justice reigning on earth. Unfortunately, it is not a simple matter to achieve this.

There are still forces in the world that erect obstacles on the path of the peace-loving countries' development. International reaction is attempting to intimidate the Jamahiriyah today and to push it off the straight path of social progress. Libya's enemies are circulating lies on the supposed atmosphere of fear and violence reigning in the country. However, we who live and work here to not believe that. Truth is stronger than falsehood.

The American brass-hats currently are staging mass maneuvers off the coast of sovereign Libya. Dozens of warships, missiles, and aircraft are being used as a means of blackmail and of threat. Washington, together with the Israeli Zionists, is flexing its military muscles. The Soviet Union and our government are displaying serious concern in this connection.

Meetings of support for Libya in its just struggle for social progress are taking place today throughout the Soviet Union. the Libyan people will not remain alone in trouble. The Jamahiriyah has reliable friends. [applause]

Long live Soviet-Libyan friendship! [applause]

Long live Libya! [applause]

Media View Crisis in Relations With United States

JANA on Mediterranean Exercises

LD241212 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1125 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Washington 24 January (JANA) — The U.S. Defense Department has announced that U.S. forces will carry out maneuvers frm the aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga* off the Libyan Arab coast on the Mediterranean. The maneuvers actually began at 0001 last night [24 January] and will continue until 31 January.

The command of the U.S. 6th Fleet has addressed a warning to commercial ships and aircraft as well as to Mediterranean countries to keep out of the operations area.

Despite this, the U.S. Governent official did not feel any shame when speaking to a REUTERS correspondent about the charges leveled against the Libyan Arab people — charges of terrorism, and saying that these maneuvers were intended to draw the attention of the Libyans to the fact that "We are here and terrorism will never be overlooked."

In this way the United States arrogates the right to turn an international sea which belongs to the peoples abutting on it into a private American lake.

In this way the United States has been obstructing international air and maritime navigaton in the Mediterranean area and is threatening the safety of commercial ships and planes as well as the lives of human beings there.

In this way the United States has been warning the peoples who own this sea, preventing them from coming near the area of U.S. air piracy.

In this way the United States has been provoking a small peaceful people in their own home and in the vicinity of their shores.

The United States claims to be the world policeman and the protector of the world from terrorism, but it does not say terrorism by whom and against whom. What can we call the U.S. action? The answer this question has already been given by William Fulbright, the former chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when he said that the attitude of the successive governments of his country was one of "arrogance of power." It is more appropriate however, to call it "power mania," which is a serious disease that kills only those afflicted with it.

JANA Political Editor on Confrontation

LD241546 Tripoli JANA in English 1423 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 12, Jan. 24, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — Nowadays the Arab nation faces a big challenge while following the chapters of the mean campaign of hostilities which the government of President Reagan plots against the Libyan Arab people which took the forms of economic embargo, military threat, political and diplomatic blackmail, declared psychological war and the attempts made to drag the European states against Libya.

JANA's political editor pointed out that at the time the Arab countries and the Islamic states showed determined solidarity with the Libyan Arab people for the whole past period, the Arab countries are urged to take a practical stance which should be at the same level of the challenge and responds to the train of events.

The political editor said: "The states of the Arab League, which for the second time have postponed a meeting to discuss the hostile U.S. attitude for the purpose of studying the European attitude, had shown political maturity. They expressed a needed collective stance. But these states, and especially those who have assets, securities and oil revenues, are demanded now to transform their solidarity into a felt reality which matches the size of the dangers".

JANA's political editor confirmed that the government of President Reagan in its brutal attack on Libya had used such an attack on Jamahiriya as an excuse and a justification to begin a stage of public uproar in the area and pass, with its strategic ally in occupied Palestine, its schemes that is hostile to the basic interests of the Arab nation.

JANA's political editor concluded his commentary by saying that the current confrontation of the Libyan Arab people with the government of President Reagan put the Arab nation in real confrontation with the American nation. "It is time Arabs end the American superiority complex".

Whitehead Tour Met With Rejection

LD251547 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1243 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Voice of the revolutionary committees; correspondent's report from Malta]

[Text] None of the suspect missions entrusted to U.S. envoys which have afflicted the Middle East region in particular and the world in general has met a fate akin to the farcical tour upon which U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead embarked recently. It met with frank rejection in most cases, and mocking courtesy at best.

He came insisting that the countries of West Europe should abandon their interests and principles in order to satisfy the rancorous plotting tendencies which the United States harbors against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

The world press abounds with reports of the failure of the U.S. envoy's "mission impossible", so much so that talking about this failure has become repetitive and boring. But to save whatever face he can, Whitehead resorted to lies. He alleged that Greek government officials agreed with his claims about the Jamahiriyah's support for what he called terrorism. But this silly lie did not live long, for soon the Greek Government rushed to deny categorically that any Greek official had said what Whitehead alleged.

Now that Whitehead has returned in abject failure following this shameful mockery and tedium, news has been coming out about a discordant voice that filled Europe with its cries, which came to try to complete the process of fishing in troubled waters. According to these reports, the envoy of the Zionist entity in West Europe called on the Europeans to boycott the Jamahiriyah and to adopt economic measures against it. He also asked the European countries, in complete modesty, to refrain from buying Libyan oil and to let Libya, as the Zionist envoy put it, sit on its oil for a few months.

This should complete the picture for those who have not yet managed to see it completly: America is Israel and Israel is America, as the brother commander of the revolution said a long time ago. All those who tie themselves to America, those who revolve in its orbit, those who pin their hopes on its justice, generosity and humanitarianism should see the picture. The statements of the Zionist envoy to West Germany should help to clarify what is already clear. Perhaps this statement could act as an evil which would bring good for the Arabs, so that those of us who are asleep would wake up, and those of us who are blind or pretend to be blind would begin to see before it is too late.

U.S. Like a Moth Attracted to Flame

LD251500 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1315 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Voice of the revolutionary committees]

[Text] Arab masses from the Ocean to the Gulf. Revolutionaries everywhere: America will continue to act like a moth that cannot keep away from the flame until it is completely burnt up. If America was able to learn lessons and had a mature mind, it would have learnt lessons from the fall of its agents in Saigon, Phnom Penh, Cuba and Nicaragua.

Motivated by power mania and arrogance and obduracy, the United States is trying today to compensate for its defeats in Vietnam, Iran, Chile and Lebanon. It is also trying to compensate for the defeat and failure of its assistant secretary of state in his recent tour of a numebr of West European countries in an attempt to persuade them to impose what the administration of the terrorist Reagan chooses to call on economic boycott against Libya.

The masses' revolutions and angry upsurges have been breaking out every day and marching forward with force, toward the peoples' triumph over their executioners, oppressers, ensalvers and usurpers of their freedoms. Every second, minute, hour, day, week, month, season and year the United States witnesses the fall of its symbols in the trash can of history with nobody feeling sorry for them: Haile Selassie has gone forever, as has Lon Nol, Batista, Kao Ky, and the fascist Somoza who was cast away by all the progressive forces and fell under the blows of the Sandinista revolution. Equally, the agent Idris Sinusi and his rotten throne collapsed under the blows of the Great 1 September Revolution, as did the agent Shah and his cells that were equipped with the most up-to-date instruments of individual and collective torture — instruments devised by the U.S. terrorist administration.

The captive Al-Sadat was executed by the fire of the sons of Egypt when he donned the garb of emperors and tsars. He fell into the debris of the trash can of history. The rat of Khartoum also fell in the face of the Sudanese overwhelming people's revolution of 6 October, 1985.

The U.S. terrorist administration has not learned the lesson. So it has rushed to amass over 15 warships carrying numerous jet fighters led by the aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga* off the Libyan Arab coast in the Mediterranean.

Our Arab masses and their revolutionary forces: It is evident now that the arena the U.S. terrorist administration has chosen — the arena on which the failed actor Reagan is trying to restore prestige to America following the defeat of his assistant secretary of state in his tour of Europe and the U.S. allies' loss of confidence in U.S. strength, is definitely the land, water and skies of Arab libya. But this arena is not an easy one and it is not suitable for the U.S. moth to fly through as it pleases without any obstruction or deterrent.

It seems that Reagan's repeated attempts to wash away the disgrace of Vietnam, Cuba, Tehran, Nicaragua, Lebanon and others, which brought Reagan to power, and to show America's might and prowess have reached a complete deadend. The terrorist Reagan and his administration this time have brought upon themselves greater shame by sending the aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga* to take up positions off the coast of Arab libya in the Mediterranean. The clothes of the arrogant cowboy have become more rotten and more black.

Had the U.S. terrorist administration been able to learn a lesson, it would have readily realized that the *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga* are only new Philadelphias, and that is symbols and agents are the memluks of Egypt who collaborated with it in 1803, and that the waters of the Darna port are no different to the waters of the Gulf of Sidra.

The Libyan Arab people who possess authority, wealth and arms, and who represent the pride of the Arab nation, glory and revolution affirm their determination to continue forward in resisting U.S. terrorism and the evil Hebrew oppression, armed with their constant struggle for the destruction of the Zionist train of death which has invaded our homeland and their determination to work for the realization of the unity of the Arab masses, in which all authority, wealth, and arms would be in the hands of the Arab people's masses, and to build the edifice of Arab glory to attain the final victory over the enemies of our glorious nation.

U.S. Resorts to Gunboat Diplomacy

LD261531 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Report by radio correspondent Mahmud al-Gharraf from the "Spotlight" program]

[Excerpts] Following the complete failure of the tour by John Whitehead of the West European capitals to beg for support for Reagan's economic boycott of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah people and as Whitehead packed his luggage in preparation for his return to the United States, the administration of the terrorist Reagan could think of nothing else to save its face other than to return to an old political wile called the gunboat diplomacy, which the terrorist Reagan has elevated to what is now called military exericses. This policy, which is contrary to all international practice, embodies a number of of elements: the brandishing of the threat of the use of force, psychological warfare, and the attempt to force the others to accept what Washington wants to dictate to them by coercion.

This provocative, method has met with failure on numerous past occasions. Washington relied on it in its repeated attempts to intimidate the Libyan Arab people but failed. Yesterday's tour by the brother commander on board a gunboat of the area of direct contact in the Gulf of Sidra has affirmed to the world that the Great Al-Fatah Revolution is determined to accept the challenge and that the death decision adopted by the Libyan Arab people shall be the decisive reply to the archaic gunboat diplomacy. Furthermore, the statements made by the brother commander to the journalists have come as a clear indication, free from ambiguity, that the Gulf of Sidra is an indivisible part of the Libyan Arab territory.

It is worth pointing out here that the artificial sparking off of crisis in the old U.S. manner whether at the Tonkin Gulf, which led to U.S. embroilment in Vietnam, or at the Bay of Pigs, where the U.S. campaign against Cuba met with defeat, have ended in black chapters in the annals of U.S. imperialism. This affirms that the Gulf of Sidra will, if the terrorist Reagan continues his policy of power mania, turn into a graveyard for the Reagan administration as history has recorded a filthy policy for Johnson and Kennedy in the 1960's.

JANA: CBS Confirms U.S. 'Provocation'

LD251020 Tripoli JANA in English 0849 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, Jumada Awal 13, Jan. 25, Jamahiriya News Agency — "CBS" the American TV confirmed that the military naval manoeuvres the U.S. Sixth Fleet stages opposite the Libyan Arab coasts are considered an undisguised provocation to Libya. It added that the U.S. Administration, by the staging of these manoeuvres, aims to find an execuse for a blunt aggression on the Libyan Arab people.

CBS pointed out that these manoeuvres coincide with the conclusion of the doomed tour of begging the U.S. assistant state secretary made to a number of European states and the refusal of those states to implement economic measures against Jamahiriya.

It confirmed that the U.S. Administration, in the aftermath of the failure of this mission is making preparations for an aggression on the Libyan Arab people.

32.5 Latitude 'Fighting Line'

LD261538 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1510 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Jan (JANA) — The JANA commentator said today Sunday that the latitude 32.5 was a real line drawn on the basis of reality in blood. It is not an imaginary or geographical term he said and it differs from imaginary latitude and longitudes.

The JANA commentator added that we possess the capability and the will to define this line with corpses if confrontation necessitates this. There is no entrance to the Gulf of Sidra other than through this gate because this line represents the gate to the Gulf of Sidra. It is the line of death, the red line. This is the line where we choose to fight and face confrontation — and also to the north of it, he added.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Sends Message to Reagan on Libya

LD251424 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Rabat, Jan 25. (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco, chairman of the Arab summit, the organization of the Islamic Conference and the Al Quds committee, addressed the United States President Ronald Reagan a message dealing with the tension affecting the American-Libyan relations and calling for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between the two countries.

Here follows the text of the royal message:

"It is with great concern that I have been following the evolution of the situation and that of the events characterizing it.

The tension affecting the American-Libyan relations is not recent. However, it seems to have reached a stage which, if not duly considered, may dangerously lead to a point of no return, and should such an irreversible point be reached, no one would ever be able to predict its consequences, not only for the two countries — the United States and Libya — but for the whole international community which, one way or another, would not go unaffected.

As king of a country enjoying privileged ties of friendship with the United States for over two centuries, and in view of our personal relations which have generated a sincere friendship, itself enhanced by a deep appreciation and mutual consideration and esteem, it would have undoubtedly been agreeably appropriate for me just to make a friendly appeal to you, asking you to favor, first and foremost, peaceful means — including dialogue if possible — in settling the conflict between your country and Libya.

It so happens that, in view of the given circumstances, relations exist between me and libya as well as the United States, just as they exist between you and me personally. Such relations make it imperative for me to go beyond the stage of plain friendly intercession and try to fulfil, before both parts, a goodwill mission in a true sense.

Such is, undoubtedly, one of the most difficult missions, it has even been made more so by the litigious points, between Libya and the United States, which have grown in number and size day after day.

But, as some wise man has so rightly said, 'there is no need for hope when taking action, or for success when persevering'.

From a purely formal point of view the mission which currently happens to be vested in me, namely that of the capacity of chairman of the Arab League, the organization of the Islamic Conferenc and the al-Quds committee, would itself suffice in eliciting the initiative I am now taking. Silence on my part would have been incomprehensible and inexplicable even to you, Mr. President, and perhaps more so to you in particular.

You should rest confident that, apart from these considerations which, in the eyes of history, are not negligible, it is primarily a friend wishing to address a friend. In fact, like the sincerity of his friendship, a friend can fully be appreciated and valued only in the midst of the difficulties he seeks to help in alleviating with the loyalty and the honesty a friend is legitimately entitled to.

Once more, I am by no means trying to minimize that which opposes the United States to Libya. However, my own experience and training have, rather early, taught me that, for a true leader fully aware of the magnitude of his responsibilities — and for me you are that particular one — any problem, however difficult, is necessarily accompanied with its own solution.

It is exactly upon the study and the search for such a solution that I wish to ask our friends to ponder so as to safeguard the peace and stability of a world already greatly perturbed and which has more than enough problems to cope with.

It would perhaps be pretentious to believe that all would immediately be solved as with a magic stick.

Yet, is the sincere will to find a solution not itself already the start of the solution? Does it not constitute the beam of hope that shows the end of the tunnel which the refusal of dialogue — even by way of a third-party — may indefinitely and dangerously lengthen?

The action which you have recently conducted at Geneva has had the great merit of eliciting a deep feeling of tranquillity among men and detente in the relations between peoples.

Such gains are so precious and necessary for the safeguard of peace. We pray God that nothing will ever affect them. [no closing quote marks received]

King Receives Libya's Al-Turayki 26 Jan

LD262038 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God Grant him victory, received, 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah this afternoon of the royal palace in Marrakesh. The Libyan official was accompanied by the Jamahiriyah's resident secretary in Rabat, Muhammad Qasim al-Auwwi.

The meeting was attended by his majesty's adviser Mohamed Aouad and his majesty's ambassador in Tripoli Abdelhadim Laraki.

SUDAN

Premier on PDRY Events, Support for Libya

GF261912 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 25 Jan 86 PP 20, 21

[Interview with Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, Sudanese prime minister, by *AL-ANBA'* correspondent Ahmad Hanaqah — in Khartoum; no date given]

[Excerpts] [Ahmad Hanaqah] This question becomes pressing after the current events: What is Sudan's stand on the recent events in the PDRY?

[Al-Jazuli Daf'allah] I call on the warring parties in the fraternal PDRY to immediately stop the conflict and to be ruled by reason. We regret what is going on in the PDRY because what is going on there will deepen the armed conflict to a limit which only God knows and to a point where the Arab nation will be distracted from its primary causes. We should know very well that foreign powers are trying to divert attention from their involvement in the continuation of the Gulf war, which is depleting the Arab and Islamic strength every day and which is diverting attention from the fateful issue of confrontation with the Zionist enemy against whom guns should be directed and not against brothers who belong to the same family.

We warn against foreign intervention in the PDRY because the conflict there has begun to expand from a dispute on rule to a devastating civil war which will lead to foreign domination in a strategic region which can not stand any conflict of this kind. No doubt the PDRY events are considered part of a chain of the plotting against the Arab nation. The siege around the sad Arab homeland is complete now that its southern gate has begun to burn after the Gulf war in the eastern gate and Lebanon's events in the northern gate.

What is going on in the PDRY will undoubtedly involve the entire region in serious threats.

[Hanaqah] U.S. circles in Khartoum and Washington spoke about the presence of terrorists in Khartoum. Is this correct? Is there any connection between this issue and the recent visit by Mr Crocker to Sudan?

[Daf'allah] The U.S. administration previously spoke about the presence of terrorists in Sudan. We did not agree with the U.S. administration on this. I believe that they could not prove anything. At that time, we declared this view. The U.S. Administration has reconsidered and reevaluated matters in Sudan. Now it believes that Sudan is a safe country for all those living in it. Consequently, as it was said by the U.S. officials, the United States does not intend to withdraw any other of its envoys here. Crocker's visit to Sudan was to confirm that they are satisfied with security in Sudan and that they want to confirm their support for cooperation with us.

[Hanaqah] It is said that you responded to U.S. requests and dismissed some terrorists. Is this correct?

[Daf'allah] (smiles) This is not correct.

[Hanaqah] What are you saying about the U.S. threats to Libya? What role will you play, especially after these threats created a common opinion in support of Libya in its positions?

[Daf'allah] We agree with the international legitimacy. We think that any problems among states should be discussed in the international organizations, including the United Nations. We support the right of the peoples and countries to live within their recognized territories and on the basis of their sovereignty without aggression against their territories and peoples. Libya is a fraternal and neighboring country and we reject any threat to it, to its freedom, and to its people under any pretexts. We believe that international terrorism cannot be resisted by force. To combat this terrorism it is better to seek its reasons and causes. By eliminating the reasons we can eliminate the dangers of terrorism, but confronting terrorism with force does not serve any purpose. We should maintain international legitimacy and we should not abandon it under any circumstances.

DJIBOUTI

Further on Evacuees From Fighting in PDRY

1400 Arrive 24 Jan

EA242113 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1645 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Last night 1,400 foreigners arrived in Djibouti after being evacuated from the PDRY. Seven of the evacuees are wounded, two of them badly. The evacuees arrived in about 10 British, Soviet and East German warships and cargo ships. Four Djiboutians were among the latest arrivals.

5000 Leave for Home

EA251838 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1645 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Most of the evacuees who fled the conflict in Aden were received by their embassies here. Of the 6,640 foreigners who have arrived here, 5,000 already have departed for their countries. Those that remain primarily are those who have lost their property in the Aden conflict. Most of the hotels in the town are full with evacuees and a solution to their problems is being examined.

Djibouti Interior Minister Yusuf Ali Shirdon has taken up the issue of the evacuees with the UNHCR [UN Office of High Commissioner for Refugees] official in Djibouti with a view to finding a solution to their problems.

UGANDA

Further on NRA, Government Fighting in Kampala

Okello Tells Troops To Run, Hide

EA250818 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
25 Jan 86 p 1

[*THE STANDARD* correspondents' report: "Guerrillas Seize Parts of Kampala"]

[Excerpts] Friday — Several people living in Katwe suburb had their throats slit while troops fired shots into a crowd listening to a speech by defence forces chief Lieutenant-General Basilio Okello, the witnesses said. They quoted Okello as saying Makarere University and Rubaga Roman Catholic Cathedral were under NRA control and was advising his troops to run and hide from the guerillas.

Western and African diplomats in Kampala said they were not planning to evacuate their nationals at present, but they were monitoring the situation closely.

Okello Reportedly Shot

EA250824 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
25 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Its All-Out Battle for Control of Kampala"]

[Excerpts] Lt-Gen Basilit Okello reportedly was shot as he tried to address a crowd at Kibuye, south-west Kampala.

Witnesses said Lt-Gen Okello was not hurt and afterward ordered troops accompanying him to fire at the crowd, several people were killed, witnesses said, but details were not available.

There were unconfirmed reports of a battle for control of the national radio station. The radio had operated on its normal schedule, but it broadcast only music and reported no news of the fighting.

NRA Controls City

AB260833 Paris AFP in English 0826 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 26 (AFP) — Uganda's rebel National Resistance Army (NRA) has taken the capital Kampala after a nine-day offensive on the city, Western diplomatic sources here said today.

The NRA, led by the one-time Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni, was "clearly in control," one source said. The sources, in radio contact with their counterparts in the city, said the guerrilla takeover was greeted with jubiliation by residents last night and that Kampala was quiet overnight except for some sporadic shooting.

The last pockets of resistance appeared to have been overcome, notably on Kololo Hill and at key points in the city centre, although the sources had no direct confirmation that the NRA had taken key buildings in the city centre. Some "remnants" of the government army remained in eastern Kampala.

There was also shooting up to late last night around the airport of Entebbe, 33 km (21 miles) from Kampala, and it was not clear this morning who was in control there, the sources said. But it was thought merely a matter of time before the NRA formally announced a takeover.

Telephone and telex communications between Nairobi and Kampala have been cut since Friday night. Radio Uganda has also been off the air since Friday. The electricity supply in the city remained cut, and water was also scarce, the sources said.

NRA men had already told diplomats in Kampala that foreign citizens were safe and would not be harmed, the sources said.

There was still no overall picture of the number of casualties, but reliable Western sources in radio contact with Kampala yesterday said many had died in the fighting, some of which took place in residential areas.

Reports in the Kenyan press today spoke of government soldiers slitting people's throats as their situation became desperate, but there was no confirmation of such incidents.

According to the diplomatic sources, there were many soldiers of the government army on the road between Kampala and Uganda's second city of Jinja, 80 km (50 miles) to the east, where the head of state, General Tito Okello, was believed to be.

There was no information on the whereabouts of the chief of the defence forces, Lieutenant-Colonel Bazilio Olara Okelo (no relation), or Defence Minister Brigadier Wilson Toko.

A Ugandan source in Kampala close to the ousted military regime said they had fled to Kenya, but this was not immediately confirmed. Several Ugandan soldiers crossed into Kenya yesterday.

The head of state flew from Jinja to the Kenyan border at Busia yesterday by helicopter accompanied by Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu, intending to go to Nairobi in the hope of meeting Mr Museveni, it was reliably learned today.

Exactly a month before the NRA offensive on Kampala, General Tito Okello signed a peace and power-sharing agreement with Mr Museveni in the Kenyan capital under the auspices of Kenyan President Daviel Arap Moi, who had invited the two men back to Nairobi try to stop the fighting and salvage the accord.

But on learning that Mr Museveni was not going to be in the Kenyan capital, General Okello returned to Jinja.

One Kenyan press report today quoted the 70-year-old General — who was Army commander under President Milton Obote until the Army ousted Mr Obote in a coup last July — as vowing he would fight on to regain power in Uganda.

Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi held urgent talks on the Ugandan situation Friday and Saturday in Nairobi with President Moi in the absence of Mr Museveni and General Okello.

The two presidents declared they remained committed to the Nairobi peace accord, which they said "still provided a valid framework" for peace and unity.

The NRA's final offensive, launched January 24, was the first serious violation of the December peace agreement.

The rebels advanced eastward on the capital from their strongholds in western regions, prompting civilians to take refuge in churches near Kampala and creating mass confusion among Army troops, who were reported to have pillaged civilian areas after fleeing from their positions.

Diplomatic sources here, meanwhile, said they had reports of fighting in the town of Moroto, more than 300 km (200 miles) northeast of Kampala, in Karamojong Province.

This strengthened indications that the NRA may also have moved into the east of the country where the guerrillas have so far been little present. A report from Western source yesterday said the NRA had taken over the town of Soroti, 190 kms (about 110 miles) northeast of the capital.

There has been no further information in the last two days however, about fighting in the far west of the country. Clashes were reported between NRA forces and government-allied troops who had entered Uganda from Zaire in support of the regime.

NRA Captures Radio Station

EA260845 Nairobi SUNDAY STANDARD in English 26 Jan 86 p1

[*SUNDAY STANDARD*'s correspondent report: "NRA Captures Radio Uganda"; "Leave Now, Foreigners Told"]

[Excerpts] The National Resistance Army (NRA) yesterday captured Radio Uganda and the Nile mansion in the centre of Kampala. An NRA spokesman in Nairobi, who did not want to be named, said Kololo and the Mbuya Barracks, east of the capital, were by last night still in the hands of government troops. He said, in its continuing battle for the control of the capital, the NRA also liberated Mulago, the nearby Kitante road, the golf course and the yard, which is the gateway to Jinja.

Ugandan reports also said at 6 p.m. last evening, government soldiers wre seen streaming out of Kampala, on foot along the Kitante Road on their way eastwards. It was not immediately known whether they were on their way to Jinja or to the Mbuya Barracks. The Upper Kololo terrace, Naguru, Nakawa and Bugolobi are still in the hands of Gen Tito Okello's troops, the spokesman said.

He further said the NRA technicians were trying to repair Radio Uganda on Nakasero hill, which Gen Okello's troops had damaged as they withdrew from the area.

Meanwhile, sources said yesterday that defence minister Brigadier Gad Wilson Toko was injured in the hand during Friday's fighting. Brig Toko, a former commander of dictator Amin's air force, was reported to have been hit at his home in Kololo, two kilometres from the city centre. It was not known whether Brig Toko was involved in the actual fighting or whether he was hit by a shell from the nearly artillery base in the summit view, which overlooks the city centre.

The same sources also said the leader of one of the fighting groups, which had agreed to work together with the Military Council, was killed.

Captain George Nkwanga of the Fedemu (Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda) was killed in the Friday fighting. The sources, however, could not say whether Capt Nkwanga was killed in his area of operation in Mukono District, east of the city, or in the southern and western sectors of the city where fighting between NRA and UNLA flared on friday.

Other reports from Uganda said the former Ugandan acting high commissioner to Kenya, Mr Philip Adonga, was killed in an ambush on the Bombo-Gulu northern road on Friday. Eyewitness accounts said Mr Adonga, who was travelling to his home in

Moyo District in the west Nile region, was with the general manager of the coffee marketing board, Mr Bosco Oryem, when the ambush took place in the Luwero District, the operational area for five years of the NRA. Mr Oryem, a former member of parliament from Kitgum and a trained commando, escaped unhurt. Sources from the Ugandan Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Mr Adonga had been recalled for briefing before proceeding on transfer to Uganda's high commission in Dar es Salaam.

Entebbe Airport, 30 km southwest of Kampala, which has been closed since Friday, remained under government army control but is surrounded by the NRA, diplomats said.

Spokesman for the NRA said his movement was prepared to hold peace talks with all Uganda's armed factions. But he did not expect negotiations to take place immediately. There's nothing to talk about now. You can't talk when people's throats are being cut, he added. We want to talk to all fighting groups. There is no way to unite the country unless you do that, he said. Our main aim is to bring peace and stability to Uganda and stop the atrocities. Once the fighting stops everyone will be so tired that they will want to talk, he added.

Reports reaching the *SUNDAY STANDARD* last night said a Ugandan national believed to be an army man died at Bungoma District hospital while undergoing treatment. He was identified as Ali Wagima Waguma who was allegedly shot just before he crossed the Uganda-Kenya border at Malaba.

Okello Vows To Fight

EA260856 Nairobi THE SUNDAY NATION in English 26 Jan 86 p 1

[*THE SUNDAY NATION* correspondent's report from Busia: "Tito Okello Flies in and out of Busia"]

[Excerpts] Uganda military leader General Tito Okello said yesterday he would fight out to the bitter end to regain power in Uganda.

Gen Okello was speaking at Kenya's border town of Busia where he landed at 11:05 a.m. yesterday.

General Okello, who flew in a Uganda Army helicopter, was accompanied by seven other people including Foreign Minister Mr Olara Otunnu.

Talking to the senior government officials who went to meet him at the airstrip which lies about six kilometres along the Busia/Kisumu Road, the general said: I am going back to fight and regain power.

On arrival, the general indicated he was coming to Kenya for the meeting which had been arranged earlier between Kenya and Tanzania heads of state, himself and Yoweri Museveni who had been invited to attend the meeting by President Moi. Tanzania head of state Ali Hassan Mwinyi arrived in Nairobi on Friday afternoon and left yesterday after lunch for home.

According to official sources, Gen Okello landed at Busia on his way to the meeting, but on hearing it was off, he flew back to Jinja, which is apparently his base.

NRA Issues Statement

AB261424 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 26 (AFP) — The guerrilla National Resistance Army (NRA) said today it had captured all Kampala except for a barracks in the east of the Ugandan capital, and appealed to government soldiers still resisting to surrender.

NRA troops had captured the radio station, post office, parliament, the Lubiri and Makindye barracks, and Kololo Hill in the north overlooking the city, by 1700 hours yesterday, and government soldiers at the airport of Entebbe also surrendered yesterday, the announcement said.

All Kampala has been taken by the NRA except for the Mbuya barracks, according to the announcement read out here by Eriya Kategaya, a member of the NRA High Command and a top official of the guerrillas' political wing. He said that NRA leader Yoweri Museveni was in Kampala.

The announcement, which followed a nine-day offensive launched by the NRA on government military positions around the capital, was made in Nairobi today because the Uganda radio station in Kampala is not working, Mr Kategaya said.

The guerrillas' victories were "victories for all peace-loving Ugandans and supporters, sympathisers and well-wishers" of the Ugandan people, he said, and called on "all peace-loving Ugandans" to cooperate "in this exercise of ending the chaos, turmoil and long-time suffering of our people".

"We would like to assure all soldiers of the former military junta who wish to surrender to do so, as no harm will be done to them. We appeal to you not to allow yourselves to die for a lost and useless cause," the announcement said.

"We appeal to the entire population of Uganda not take the law into your own hands by personal revenges, looting, destruction of both personal and public property and harassment of those who hold different political views," it went on.

"Those who do not heed this appeal will be dealt with firmly and without fear of favour," the announcement warned.

Mr Kategaya formally thanked Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi "for his tireless efforts in helping us bring about peace and tranquility in Uganda".

"The same gratitude is extended to all who have been committed to the establishment of peace in our country," the announcement added, concluding "the struggle continues," it concluded. Mr Kategaya told journalists that the war would continue until the NRA "brought peace" to all parts of Uganda, but that the NRA still recognised the peace agreement it signed with the then ruling Military Council in Nairobi on December 17.

Under the agreement, Mr Museveni would become vice-chairman of an expanded 20-member council, with seven NRA seats in all.

Asked if the NRA intended now to set up its own administration, Mr Kategaya said: "Of course we shall proceed to make arrangements for the administration of this peace that we have been searching for for the last five years."

He said the peace agreement would have to be "reviewed in the light of current development", but said it contained some important elements, notably the "exclusion of those who have committed crimes against our people".

Questioned as to whether the NRA now considered itself the Government of Uganda, Mr Kategaya said, "We have to", and referred to a reported vow yesterday by Military Council Chairman Tito Okello to fight back to regain power.

He declined to [words indistinct] the NRA still recognised General Okello as chairman of the Military Council, but said it would be prepared to talk to him "as a Ugandan".

Mr Kategaya confirmed the NRA was prepared to continue its armed struggle in other parts of the country if necessary. "It's [words indistinct] intention to have peace [words indistinct] part of Uganda. We want peace in all of Uganda," he said.

Mr Kategaya promised that more news would follow.

Musevini Outlines New Government Policies

Addresses Nation

EA261840 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The interim chairman of the National Resistance Movement, NRM, and the National Resistance Army, NRA, Mr Yoweri Museveni, has announced the dissolution of the Military Council and the Cabinet and the formation of the National Resistance Council of the NRM, following the removal of the Military Council government by the NRA yesterday. In an address to the nation, Mr Yoweri Museveni said the National Resistance Council will, through its appropriate organs, man the affairs of the country. He further announced that the NRM will set up a broad-based administration to govern the country in the shortest time possible after due consultations within the National Resistance Movement as well as between the NRM and other political interests are over. In the meantime, the interim administration of the NRM is to go on ruling on administrative affairs in the zones liberated until the new national government is set up in 1 week or so.

Mr Museveni said the NRM would like to start a dialogue with various armed groups that have been fighting the NRA in alliance with the defunct Military Council. The dialogue can take place in any place of their choice.

The interim chairman of the NRM-NRA added that his movement would like the citizens in newly-liberated zones to put up elected committees at village (molukas), (gombolola) [administrative units], and district levels.

Mr Museveni stressed that these committees should be completely non-partisan, reflecting a genuine desire to elect people. He said the committees are necessary to enable the people to exercise control of their own affairs.

Mr Museveni further asked soldiers of the forces that have been in the alliance with the defunct Military Council to give up arms, because, he said, it is futile to continue fighting. He advised them to collaborate with the NRA units to bring peace to the country of Uganda. He stressed that they should not have any fears for their safety. As of now, about 6,000 soldiers of Mbarara, Fort Portal, Masaka, Mubende, and (Kabongo) Battalions have surrendered and they have either been integrated within the NRA or are being cared for pending future decisions.

Another measure announced in the address to the nation was the suspension of foreign exchange dealings until further notice. He said this is necessary to stop some people from (?detaining) the country's foreign exchange. The existing permanent secretaries should go on with their jobs under relevant NRM commissioners.

Earlier, Mr Museveni told the nation that the liberation of the capital Kampala did not mean the end of the war, because, he said, the previous criminal regime had armed tens of thousands of poorly-trained, poorly-disciplined, and badly-selected forces, most of whom are still at large. He said in the past few weeks, the NRA have been able to disarm 6,000 soldiers belonging to various groups. Many others are still at large and the aim of disarming them must go on. Nevertheless, he said, the liberation of Kampala is an important and strategic victory by the people of Uganda. He emphasized that the NRM would use this victory to bring peace and reconciliation to the country, while at the same time it enables the long-suffering people of Uganda at last to assert their rights over the forces of dictatorship and evil.

He said Uganda has been messed up by incompetent and politically bankrupt leaders for the past 24 years. Their main interests, he declared, have been sectarianism, corruption, and subservience to foreign interests.

He said that now that a large part of the country has been liberated, the people of Uganda will have the opportunity to see for themselves the skeletons of the victims of those regimes. Journalists will be taken to areas where massacres were committed so that the world can know what has been happening in Uganda. He warned that culprits will also be sought out wherever they are and be punished. He said where necessary the government will seek extradition of those wanted so that they can fully face the law.

On the state of the country's economy, Mr Museveni lamented that Uganda is now one of the most disadvantaged countries in eastern Africa. The image and credibility of Uganda have also suffered due to the incompetence and sometimes clownish and pathetic leadership of the leaders of the past regimes. He said the biggest single damage to the country has been hemorrhage of its human life. It is estimated that up to 800,000 Ugandans have been massacred in the violence that has been inspired by the past regimes. He said leaderships responsible for the depleting of the population have to answer for this.

He blamed failure to solve the problems of the country after the fall of Idi Amin in 1979 to the mishandling of the defeat of the dictator. He said the alliance which took over was comprised of some patriots and criminal opportunists and politically bankrupt elements and, therefore, patriots were reduced to (?backroomers) due to the balance of political and diplomatic [words indistinct] at that time.

Mr Musevenu said due to this mishandling, Ugandan patriots had to take up an armed struggle as a last resort to defend the rights of the people of Uganda. He stressed that the NRM presents new politics, a clear departure from the politics of the past. He said his movement opposes sectarianiam, that is, tribal, religious, and any other form of unprincipled divisions. He said the movement also opposes dictatorship, subservience to foreign interests, and supports national independence. We also oppose, Je said, indignities and hate, and we work for the realization of the dignity of the African people. The NRM also rejects the state of terrible underdevelopment that has been imposed on the African people for the past half-century and works for the development of the productive forces of the African economy and the removal of (?such remnanats). He expressed great shock over the high rate of child mortality in Africa, which, he said, must be reversed. He said African economies must be managed in the interest of the African people and stressed the need to end the state of backwardness in Africa. He said the NRM is in the politics of people and economy, adding that the movement is not in the politics of slogan areas. He stressed that belonging to government is not an end in itself but a means to achieve something for the good of the people. He said one should be in government if he sees the chance of doing something in particular for the people.

Northerners To Be Included

EA270539 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] He, President Daniel arap Moi, has been informed by the chairman of the National Resistance Army high command, Mr Yoweri Museveni, that the Uganda peace agreement was an important instrument in the political and military changes that have and continue to unfold in Uganda.

In a message, Mr Museveni told President Moi that the formation of a government was being arranged and would include both military and civilian representatives. He assured the Kenyan head of state that the broad-based government would include representatives from the north as well.

Mr Museveni also reported that Kampala was calm and returning to normal. However, he said that due to electrical black-out the telephone and radio were not functioning. As fighting died down in Kampala and most areas of Uganda, Mr Museveni said his government would not harm former government soldiers who surrender.

The National Resistance Army secretary for political and diplomatic affairs, Mr Eriya Kategaya, said Mr Kuseveni was already in Kampala.

Former government troops were said to have fled to Jinja where they were reported to have regrouped. As the Ugandan Government soldiers fled from the NRA, they attacked UN compounds in north eastern Uganda and 10 UN officials were hurriedly evacuated to Kenya.

BBC Interviews NRA Spokesman on National Recovery

MB270900 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 27 Jan 86

[From the "24 Hours Program"]

[Text] The NRA leader, Yoweri Museveni, speaking on Uganda Radio said that the military commission of General Tito Okello had been dissolved and replaced by a national resistance council. This is the fifth time in 15 years that the people of Uganda have seen a change of government by military force. So what can they expect now? Dr (Samson Kiseka), a spokesman for the NRA who is in London, told Nick Warrell that the country would have recover from the conflicts before elections could be called.

[(Kiseka)] Our worry is not elections right now because you cannot elect people who have been devastated, people who have gone down in the country. They do not have any houses. They do not have no roads [as heard]. Nothing. They have nothing in the country. So you think of rehabilitation first. Not only that. You must have a constitution which you do not have.

[Warrell] So this will be a question of consultation with various interest groups?

[(Kiseka)] Exactly.

[Warrell] Political parties?

[(Kiseka)] Exactly.

[Warrell] How will that take place?

[(Kiseka)] By the people. Not political parties. By the people. Mark you, in the interrim period we are not entertaining political parties. You see, it is a military council which will be the supreme body, and during this interrim period we have got a program which must be implemented. That is why I says that priority in this program is rehabilitation. There are no schools in the rural triangle. There are no hospitals. Everything is bombed. So we have to do all that rehabilitation, then you have to find a constitution commission, then you have the constitutional assembly, and then debate the constitutional assembly, then we have the constitution. Once the constitution is ready, then you can go into elections.

[Warrell] There is a defeated army?

[(Kiseka)] That is right.

[Warrell] Defeated soldiers ....

[(Kiseka), interrupting] That is right.

[Warrell] Armed. We hear reports of looting and killings.

[(Kiseka)] that is right.

[Warrell] How ill that be contained?

[(Kiseka)] Well, that will be very easy according to our own thinking. These people, though they have got their arms, they have been misled by the powers that be. So it is a matter of telling them that now look here, this is the position. Because we have had people in the Mbarara barracks, over 1,600 of them. They have surrendered. We had people in Masaka barracks, over 1,370, and plus other people. Once they are free, then we give them the alternative. If they want to go back to their own army or they want to stay with us, or they want to go back home. But they have been told because whoever has surrendered in their area, in their own area, they kill you. But in our case, we do not kill them.

[Warrell] So there will be no recriminations.

[(Kiseka)] No. Not at all. After all we are going to put up a judiciary so that if you are a criminal and there is evidence to show that you are that, it will be handled by the judiciary, not by us. We are intending to have an international commission of enquiry which will be in a position to say that so-and-so did this, so-and-so did that till there is enough evidence.

ANGOLA

Savimbi's Visit to U.S. Linked to RSA Actions

MB270835 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Jan 86

[ANGOP commentary: "Responding to Imperialist Arrogance With Sovereignty in Mind"]

[Text] In the past few days there has been a growing threat of a new large-scale South African aggression against our country. The systematic violations of the airspace of the People's Republic of Angola amount in practice to a prelude of a new invasion of the Angolan territory. South African troop movements in southern and eastern Angola in the last few days also serve to strengthen the view that South Africa has sytematically shut all doors that could lead to detente in southern Africa.

South Africa is seeking to create, through a number of uninterrupted provocations, a tense situation which will come to a climax as soon as the plan and details of the aggression are approved by Washington. On the eve of the audience that the chief of the White House is going to give to the ringleader of the Angolan counterrevolutionary gangs, South Africa has intensified the provocations against Angola. It is not a mere coincidence: Pretoria and Washington have common plans and objectives.

To all these manifestations of imperalist arrogance, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos responded in a cold manner when he described on Wednesday the demand for the total withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban troops from Angola as unrealistic. This comes at a time when our country is among the priority targets of imperialism. In a most firm and dignified manner, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos reaffirmed that we cannot accept conditions that endanger our sovereignty and integrity. While stressing that the independence of Namibia could lessen the prevailing tension, although it does not constitute a guarantee for the security in Angola, the comrade president recalled that the element that disturbs peace in southern Africa is still intact.

The latest events in the subregion, namely the coup d'etat that toppled the patriotic Government of Lesotho, should serve as an example for all those who would like to find the causes of regional tension beyond the South African borders. South African aggressiveness is the sole reason that southern Africa has become a field of open war. Therefore, there will always be an objective obstacle for dialogue and hope for a negotiated settlement aimed at a pacification while taking into account the change of this situation.

For the past 10 years the South African regime has considered that southern Africa should be subject to its influence and closely linked to its strategic interests. It is therefore a question of imposing a neocolonial and limited sovereignty status upon the other independent countries in the region. However, since these premises did not come about, Pretoria resorted to aggression thus seeking to impose its designs upon others.

Angola, as Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has continously stated, is an independent and sovereign country and will never be colonized again. By stressing that Angola cannot accept conditions likely to endanger its sovereignty and independence, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos has only reaffirmed the adherence of all the Angolan people to their independence. By dissociating the independence of Namibia from the security of the People's Republic of Angola, the Angolan head of state assumed not only a legitimate stand, but gave a similar response to that of any country, whatever the color of its political regime. The immediate cause for this apparent radicalization of the Angolan stand stems from the aggressive policy of South Africa in Angola, and we know that the threat of invasion is permanent and can come about any time. However, the danger serves to further unite the Angolan people in the defense of their freedom and national independence.

When powerful political forces take steps in Washington to seek official support for the Angolan bandits, South Africa increases its military provocations against the People's Republic of Angola. International public opinion should draw its conclusions and certainly the freedom-loving people will once again express their solidarity with the Angolan people who are presently the victims of a true imperialist siege, because the strategic Reagan-Botha alliance deserves the condemnation of humanity as a whole.

ANGOP Describes RSA's 'Unceasing Military Activity'

MB241442 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Jan 86

[ANGOP commentary]

[Text] South Africa's unceasing militiary activity against the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola clearly shows that South Africa seeks to totally destabilize this country. Its pretext of pursuing SWAPO fighters is already well known by our people and the international community.

However, these provocative military actions perpetrated by the South Africans on Angolan territory aim simply at benefiting their watchdogs, the UNITA puppet gang, in order to keep alive their hopes of taking over power in Angola.

In view of this situation, the diversified support given by the South African racists to the Angolan renegade gang has the objective of turning Angola into a puppet and faithful servant of the imperialist interests in southern Africa.

However, it is true that not even the total support of the United States — which believes it is pursuing an authentic policy of constructive engagement with the racist South African regime — will hinder the continued resistance of the Angolan people. Our people have recognized the nature of this whole conflict, which was described by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos as being fanned from abroad by imperialism and executed by the Pretoria regime.

Between 9 and 16 January, a number of major South African military activities took place in the following provinces of Angolan territory. In Moxico Province, on 13 January, at 1400, two South African transport aircraft flew over the localities of (Teripande) and (Lumbala-Catimbe). In Huila Province, on 10

January, at 1100, a South African aircraft flew over the area of Mucosa. On the same day, at 1700, another aircraft flew over Matala region. On 11 January, at 1700, a South African Puma-type helicopter flew over (Umbuzi) region, which is 37.5 km away from Cassinga. This took place near (Glaudia) ward, 8 km from Jamba municipality. In Namibe Province, 14 January, a South African aircraft flew over the region south of Tombua. In Cuando Cubango Province, on 12 January, at 1300, a South African transport aircraft flew over (Camboze) area, 20 km from Longa. On the same day, two South African Mirage aircraft flying from east and west of Chiume flew over Cuito Cuanavale area and later withdrew toward Chiume. In Cunene Province, on 9 Janaury, a small South African aircraft flew over (Chindungulo) region, 20 km from N'giva. Later it withdrew toward Chiede region, 30 km from N'giva. On 10 January, one battalion of South African troops concentrated in (Chipa) and (Chicute) regions which are 68.5 km and 7.2 km from Cahama, respectively. On 11 January, South African troops ambushed a small unit of the FAPLA forces in (Gaviva), 26 km from Mupa. This resulted in the death of four FAPLA soldiers, while one FAPLA soldier was missing and one radio was lost. On 13 January, at 0500, four South African Puma-type helicopters flew over (Lambo) area, 8.5 km from N'giva. Small units of the racist South African regular army remain concentrated in the plateau area. These units are carrying out constant attacks on the areas of (Damaqueno) and south of Xangongo. On 14 January, small South African units remained concentrated in (Melonga) area, 67 km from N'giva. On the same day, South African troops raped a 14-year-old girl and tortured her brothers at (Loana) commune. Meanwhile, three battalions of joint South African and UNITA troops concentrated at 43 km and 60 km from N'giva, respectively. On 15 January, at 0740, a number of South African Puma-type helicopters flew over Namacunde, 28 km from N'giva, toward [words indistinct].

It should be recalled that these criminal actions against the Angolan people are carried out by the racist South African regime which is unable to deal with its own serious current internal problems and thus increases its direct military intervention in the Frontline States and in Angola in particular. This aggravates tension in southern Africa and draws the attention of the international community away from the apartheid system's death throes. It is easy to understand that what the South African racists have been doing to defenseless people — causing grief, death, and mourning — is nothing more than pure and simple genocide comparable with Hitler's infamous actions which were so despised and condemned by all peace-loving peoples.

BOTSWANA

Government Reacts to RSA Threat to 'Invade'

MB261200 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1128 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The government has reacted to the latest South African threat that it will invade Botswana to wipe out what it calls ANC terrorists operating from Botswana. The latest threat is contained in an interview with the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, with the *SUNDAY TIMES* yesterday. The interview follows negotiations of an informal nonaggression agreement with the new military leaders of Lesotho who deposed Chief Leabua Jonathan a week ago. South Africa had always accused Chief Jonathan of harboring guerrillas of the ANC.

In his latest threat to Botswana, Mr Botha said in the interview that Botswana says it would not allow ANC to use its territory but it claims to know that they come through. He said that infiltration route will have to be closed or the SADF will take appropriate action. He warned that this policy applied to all countries. He specifically singled out Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Swaziland. Mr Botha said all these countries say they will not allow their territories to be used by ANC guerrillas but it is known they come through, he says.

In response, the Government of Botswana unreservedly rejected Mr Botha's insinuation that Botswana says one thing in public and does something else in private. The government statement says: We categorically deny that we allow our territory to be used as a transit route to infiltrate into South Africa. We have always said that if anyone knows of any bases or infiltration routes in Botswana, he is free to come and show them to us. The statement said Mr Botha's threat to send the South African Army into Botswana is completely unwarranted. It said it is a stark reminder of 14 June raid on Gaborone last year in which innocent lives were lost.

After the raid last year, Botswana said if the South African Army and police being so large cannot themselves completely seal the border with Botswana, it is impossible for them to expect Botswana, with relatively smaller army and police force, to do so.

LESOTHO

General Lakhanya Issues Policy Statement

MB241953 Maseru Domestic Service in Sesotho
1710 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Statement by Major General Lekhanya,chairman of the Lesotho Military Council; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] My countrymen of the nation of Moshoeshoe: The events of the past few days require me to make this statement, the aim of which is to define precisely the new policy of the present government following my seizure of power on Monday, 20 January 1986.

For a long time, the Basotho nation has been living in a constantly unstable political climate because of the action of politicians whose interests were not on a par with the desires of the nation. This state of affairs resulted in upheavals that caused unnecessary deaths and destruction of property, with Mosotho fighting Mosotho, sisters fighting each other, child fighting father, and wife fighting her husband. The politicians have failed to find ways to overcome the problems of this nation. This state of affairs has affected the whole nation and caused great dissatisfaction. Relations with our neighbors were also soured in an alarming manner and the state of the economy was adversely affected.

Since the army is the only section of the nation that does not involve itself in politics, we found it necessary to intervene and once again bring peace and harmony among the children of Thesele [King Moshoeshoe I]. We have come to the conclusion, therefore, that there should no longer be any politics in this country as this is the root of the nations's problems. We need to be trustworthy and trusting again and to utilize our energies to improve our impoverished country rather than spend our energies in useless wrangling that divides us along political lines.

According to the new Lesotho Order 1986 [as heard], we as the Military Council of Lesotho decided to vest all executive and legislative power in the his majesty the king with government ministers continuing to support him in running the nation's affairs and the Military Council to act as an advisory body whenever necessary. These measures have been taken to eradicate all confusion within his majesty's kingdom caused by politicians who failed to sow the spirit of peace within the nation.

We will continue to let you know about any other steps we will be taking to restore peace in this nation as time goes on. In order to demostrate our sincerity and lack of guile, as I have said, we have vested all executive and legislative powers in his majesty the king, who has already appointed members of the Military Council and will presently appoint members of the cabinet in accordance with Lesotho Order 1986, to which I have already referred. Any further laws will be formulated and announced as our new path develops.

It is our hope that those who have been appointed and those who are still to be appointed to serve this nation will work selfsessly and responsibly because the restoration of peace, harmony, and progress requires that the purposes and desires of the nation be fulfilled.

I would like to appeal to all who have been trying or preparing themselves to oppose this new governmment to show forbearance, to refrain from spilling innocent blood. To instigate people to fight against the new government is irresponsible and selfish because in the end the instigators are not the ones who will bear the brunt of this action. It is the innocent who have been falsely accused of plotting to fight against the government. I would like to make it clear that any plot that is hatched against the present government will be quelled ruthlessly. Our sole aim is to foster peace and reconciliation; acts of subversion and banditry that are meant to thwart our purpose will not be tolerated.

In order to demostrate our sincerity and our determination to promote peace, we will presently announce an amnesty for all Basotho inside and outside the country so that they too can feel free and enjoy equal rights in their own country. We are hopeful that all who will be affected by this amnesty will respect the prevailing customs and laws of the nation and those that may be formulated by his majesty the king in the future.

The Military Council will continue to respect all laws presently in force in the country until they are replaced by new ones. We expect all to follow this example in the interests of peace and reconciliation. It is true that the present sitution does not clarify the relationship between society and the different sectors of government in the country. We do however, wish to assure you that as the sitution develops everything will become clear. I would also like to assure all the countries with which Lesotho has bilateral relations, regardless of whether they have resident diplomatic missions in Maseru or not, that we shall continue to strengthen bilateral relations for the benefit of all concerned. While we reserve the right to reassess all agreements and laws, all agreements made by the former government will be respected with the understanding that the countries concerned will reciprocate. Lesotho will continue to honor the agreements made by the former government with the international community. The new government will honor agreements made with the United Nations with respect to refugees and we will not repartriate refugees to South Africa. It is our intention and bound duty to put right relations with South Africa and we will do all in our power to achieve this. We identify ourselves with a desire to live in peace and good-neighborliness and are prepared to support this desire if the need arises.

In conclusion, I wish to remind his majesty's nation that our sole desire is to restore peace to the nation. We want to work in peace with all Basotho without paying any attention to past friction. We are one nation under one leader, His Majesty King Moshoeshoe I, who has authority over one and all. Let us be loyal to him and to the nation so that he can steer us through his wisdom to green pastures. I thank you. Peace.

Opposition Leaders Say ANC Must Leave Country

MB241427 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Two released leaders of political parties in Lesotho say that all members of the ANC in the country should leave the country as soon as possible. They say this must happen so that better relations with South Africa could be developed. The two leaders, Mr Bennett Thatla of the Marema Tlou Freedom Party and Mr Gerald Rameroboli of the Basotho Congress Party, said in Maseru that the Soviet Embassy should already have been closed.

60 ANC 'Refugees' Airlifted

MB250907 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0905 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Maseru, Jan 25, SAPA — The first group of 60 ANC refugees to be airlifted out of Lesotho by the new military rulers of the country wre flown out this morning.

The refugees left from Moshoeshoe First International Airport near Maseru in a chartered Air Zimbabwe Viscount.

Their departure is the result of a demand by the South African authorities that all members of the ANC should be repatriated from Lesotho.

South Africa has told the Lesotho Military Council that unless a specific list of the ANC refugees were removed from Lesotho, the SA Government would continue with the border blockade on Lesotho, a government spokesman said.

Meanwhile a group of 30 South African student refugees left Maseru this morning for Tanzainia aboard the scheduled Royal Swazi flight to Nairobi.

The student refugees were not part of the arrangement to airlift ANC refugees from Lesotho. Their departure had already been planned as part of the regular scheme to send young South African refugees out of Lesotho for further training abroad.

ANC 'Expects' Continued Protection

MB251314 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The ANC said today that it expected the new military government in Lesotho to continue receiving refugees from South Africa. The ANC said in a statement that while other countries may be obliged to receive any South African refugees expelled from Lesotho, the new government should continue to assert (?their stated rights) and wishes to receive people fleeing from the brutality of the Pretoria regime. The ANC noted that the South African regime was continuing its [words indistinct] to compromise the independence of Lesotho and transform her into a client state. The ANC statement said that Pretoria is pressuring Lesotho to expell all South African refugees and students in violation of international conventions [words indistinct]. The ANC said on Thursday that about 11,000 South African refugees were expelled from Lesotho following the overthrow of the [words indistinct] Leabua Jonathan government.

BBC Interviews ANC Official

MB241744 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Already 60 ANC sympathizers in Lesotho are being expelled. On the line to Lusaka, Robin White asked the ANC's director of information, Thabo Mbeki, what their reaction was.

[Begin recording][Mbeki] Well, our view is that this is as a result of illegal international pressure by the South African regime to compel the Lesotho Government to do all of these things and in the process to compromise Lesotho's independence. It...[changes thought](?I'd) hope that the government would continue to take the position that it has a duty to receive refugees from South Africa.

[White] But would you agree that the Lesotho Government has the right to do what it wants?

[Mbeki] It most certainly has the right to do what it wants, but Lesotho, as previous governments have said, is a signatory to all manner of conventions which oblige Lesotho to receive refugees. The reason they are taking these positions is because of pressure that comes from Pretoria. It's a result of the external interference.

[White] Do you know who the 60 are who are being thrown out? Are they ANC military people, do you know, for instance?

[Mbaki] No, as far as we know the people that have been lifted are refugees. For instance you've got students there are at university, very old people. It's a (?whole) mixture of refugees as far as we have been able to tell from the list that has been mentioned.

[White] Do you feel extremely angry with the Lesotho Government?

[Mbeki] We feel angry with Pretoria regime for intefering in Lesotho, taking advantage of Lesotho's geographic position to put the pressures that they've put on Lesotho. We would hope that the Lesotho Government would make it clear that it is not acting in this manner because it wishes to act against South African refugees, but perhaps that it is the... [changes thought] it was in a position where it couldn't do anything else.

[White] When are you expecting these 60 people to arrive in Lusaka?

[Mbeki] Well, as of now, we have not received any official communications from the Lesotho Government that people are being sent to Lusaka.

[White] Have you now given up hope of having any kind of presence in Lesotho in the near future?

[Mbeki] Well, all...[changes thought] as I say, all that has been talked about by the Lesotho Government so far is the need to remove some of our refugees. No other question has been discussed in terms of our relations with the government and any other question. [end recording]

Embargo on Foreign Currency Dealings Lifted

MB251157 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The deputy governor of the Central Bank of Lesotho, Mr E.H. Phofolo, has announced that the embargo placed on the dealings in foreign exchange, including the rand currency, by the authorized dealers has been lifted with immediate effect. Mr Phofolo further informed that the public can now obtain foreign exchange in the normal way from commercial banks as well as the South African rand currency as has always been the case before the embargo.

Military Council 'Expects' Return to Normality

MB251242 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The Lesotho Military Council wished to inform all Basotho that it expects that from today Saturday, 25 January 1986, things will begin to go back to normal. The council further says that it is doing its best to removing all restrictions that were hurting the normal life of all sectors of the population. Reliable sources in Maseru indicate that vital commodities such as petrol and foodstuffs have begun to flow into Lesotho, and it can be expected that the movement of people across the border between Lesotho and South Africa will be back to normal today.

MOZAMBIQUE

Freight Train From Maputo to RSA Derailed by Mine

MB251135 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] A goods train traveling from Maputo in Mozambique to the South African border town of Komatipoort was derailed yesterday morning after hitting a landmine. According to the Mozambican railway sources, the derailment occurred some 43 km north of Maputo City between (?Maguasa) and Pessene localities in the district of Moamba. After the train hit the mine, its engine and several carriages fell off the railway. The driver was seriously injured while the guard got away with slight injuries and the fireman escaped unhurt. Several meters of the railway line were damaged. The railway line is vital to goods traffic between Maputo harbor and the eastern Transvaal of South Africa. It is assumed that the South African-backed MNR terrorists had placed the mine.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Warns Botswana To Stop ANC Activity

MB260825 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
26 Jan 86 pp 1,2

[By Max Du Preez, David Jackson, and Hilton Hamann]

[Excerpt] Lesotho's new military rulers have made a Nkomati-style agreement with South Africa, aimed at curbing the ANC.

And last night a buoyant foreign minister, Pik Botha, issued a tough warning to Botswana — stop the ANC, or else.

The deal between Lesotho and South Africa was sealed yesterday when ANC cadres packed their bags and flew out of Maseru — and in return South Africa lifted the crippling border clamp.

A chartered Air Zimbabwe aircraft flew from Maseru to Lusaka with 60 cheerless ANC activists on board, including several whites, women and children.

Moments after the plane lifted off, South Africa issued a statement spelling out the agreement with Lesotho and announcing the end of the border restrictions.

The new relationship with Lesotho is seen as a major setback for the ANC, who have already lost the hospitality of two other neighbours, Mozambique and Swaziland.

Speaking during a vist to an air-base near Pretoria yesterday, Mr Pik Botha — jovial and clearly pleased with the Lesotho deal — warned Botswana that it faced South African "action."

Mr Botha told the *SUNDAY TIMES* that, while South Africa accepted that Botswana did not actually help ANC terrorists, the Gaborone government was aware that the ANC was using its country.

And he warned bluntly: "That infiltration route will have to be closed — or the Defence Force will take appropriate action."

He said this policy "applies to all countries."

A border clamp similar to the one on Lesotho would have grave economic affects on Botswana, observers said last night. Botswana is also vulnerable to military action — as was shown in the raid on ANC offices in Gaborone last June.

Yesterday's developments ended three weeks of high drama in Lesotho, which started with South Africa imposing severe "security precautions" on all traffic at the border post.

This aggravated internal dissension in the troubled mountain kingdom and led to the ousting of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan by the conservative head of the paramilitary force, Major General Metsing Justin Lekhanya.

At one o'clock yesterday, Foreign Minister Botha issued a statement announcing:

"The two governments acknowledge the principle that no side will allow its terrority to be used for the planning and execution of deeds of terror and violence against each other and steps will be taken by the two governments to ensure that this principle is effectively carried out.

"In the light hereof, the South African government has decided to lift the strict border control measures which were instituted a short while ago."

Although the new Lesotho government did not sign a formal accord with South Africa, it is clear from Mr Botha's statement that the agreement — reached in Cape Town last week — contains all the ingredients of a non-aggression pact, similar to the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique and the non-aggression pact with Swaziland.

The two countries are also examining proposals to establish a joint security sub-committee to monitor both sides of the border for hostile activity.

A similar body was established with Mozambique as a result of the Nkomati pact.

The implication is that South Africa has also undertaken to curb the activities of the mysterious Lesotho National Liberation Army [LNLA] which harassed Leabua Jonathan's government with armed attacks, sabotage and landmines.

Lesotho accused Pretoria of allowing the LNLA to operate from South African soil.

In a new development yesterday, the LNLA — the military wing of the Basutoland Congress Party — vowed to keep on fighting despite the toppling of the Jonathan government.

In a letter smuggled out of Lesotho, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle leader of the Basuto Congress Party, dismissed the coup as merely a transfer of power to King Moshoeshoe, whom many Basuthos consider to be worse than the deposed Jonathan. "The King has been working closely with Leabua Jonathan in his dictatorial policies and practices," said Mr Mokhehle.

"Any substitution of the king for Leabua means no change at all in the sad situation in Lesotho."

The LNLA, which recently claimed to have been responsible for the late-night raid in which a number of ANC members were killed, has promised to maintain an armed struggle unless democracy is restored to the country.

Letter To UN Denies Lesotho Border Closure

MB241801 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] South Africa has denied in a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, that it has closed its border with Lesotho. The letter, in response to a letter by the Lesotho Military Council to Dr de Cuellar claiming that South Africa has closed the border, makes it clear to Dr de Cuellar that South Africa had to impose stricter border control measures as a result of the confirmed presence of ANC terrorists in Lesotho. South Africa also made special arrangements to allow medical supplies and perishable goods through to Lesotho.

'Special Security Measures' on Lesotho Borders Lifted

MB250931 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0930 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 25, SAPA — The South African Government today decided to lift the special security measures recently imposed on its borders with Lesotho.

This was announced by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, this morning who said it was as a result of an agreement reached between the South African Government and the government of General Lekhanya during discussions this week.

It is expected that the lifting of the strict security measures which reduced traffic flow to a mere trickle over recent weeks, would come into effect before lunch time today.

The minister issued a statement saying that it was well known that there had been talks between the two governments on "several important matters of mutual interest to the two countries."

"One of the most important issues was the question of security measures affecting the two neighbours.

"The two governments subscribe to the principle that neither would allow its territory to be used for the planning or execution of acts of violence or terror and that they would take steps to see that this principle is effectively applied.

"In the light of this, the South African Government has decided to lift the border control measures which had been introduced a while ago," Mr Botha said.

Traffic Across Lesotho Border 'Normalized'

MB251244 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1230 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Border traffic between Lesotho and South Africa has been normalized since this morning, after increased security controls were imposed on 1 January. Our Bloemfontein news staff reports that there were long queues of vehicles on the South African side of the border at Maseru border post, when the security measures were lifted at 1115 this morning.

Many of the vehicles were carrying large consignments of food. A train with fuel has already arrived in Maseru, and apart from 15 tankers with diesel and petrol, there are another 15 trucks with general freight at the border.

The regional manager of the South African Transport Services in the Free State, Mr Johan Uys, told our news staff that train services to Lesotho will be normalized from Monday.

Further on Zulu-Pondo Violence in Natal

Hundreds Freed From Jail

MB241647 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Hundreds of men arrested after yesterday's faction fighting on the Natal south coast have been freed from jail. Carmel Rickard has details:

[Rickard] Six more bodies have been found bringing the official death count to 42. Over 500 people, most of then believed to be Pondos, have appeared before an Umbumbulu magistrate at a special court set up in the Ispingo police station. They have been released on their own recognizances and warned to appear again on 24 March. The condition of release was that they did not return to the area where the fighting took place. This raises the problem of where the people are to stay. Most of then are apparently from Transkei with work or hope of work in Durban, and they have been squatting illegally in the Kwamakutha area. Some of them say they have been there for 6 or 7 years.

Casualties Updated

MB270534 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Five more people were killed in fighting between Zulus and Pondos on the Natal south coast and the weekend, which brings to 110 the number of people killed since Christmas Eve.

A police spokesman said the bodies of five men were found in the (Amahlonga) township near Umkomaas yesterday. Our Durban news staff reports that the situation is calm in the area this morning.

Police Report Unrest Incidents for 24-27 Jan

24 Jan

MB241808 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1807 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 24, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 7pm today:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

"In the coloured residential area of Bridgeton near Oudtshoorn, arsonists extensively damaged a bus.

"At Soshanguve in the northern Transvaal, a bus and five delievery vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists. The drive of one of these vehicles was slightly injured. Seven youths and two adult black women were arrested by the police in connection with these incidents. In another incident, a man was wounded by the police when he tried to escape after being arrested on a charge of public violence.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], the police on two occasions made use of shotgun fire to disperse mobs stoning delivery vehicles. Three other vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In Soweto near Port Elizabeth, a mob stoned an electrical power station as well as an SAP vehicle. Guards fired shotgun rounds to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported.

"At KwaZakhele near P.E. [Port Elizabeth], the police first used tear smoke and then fired shotgun rounds to disperse a mob petrol-bombing their vehicle. No injures were reported.

"At Ackerville near Witbank a bus, a private vehicle and an SAP vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In the black residential area of Bricksfield near Jansenville in the South Western Districts, a black man was arrested after a private house was set on fire by a mob."

End report

25 Jan

MB250735 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0726 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 25, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest situation report issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"Minor incidents of unrest, consisting mainly of stone and petrolbomb throwing occurred at Paarl and Wellington in the Boland, as well as at Manziville and Kagiso near Krugersdorp, overnight.

"In all these instances little or no damage was caused.

"At Soweto near Port Elizabeth, the South African police on a number of occasions fired birdshot to disperse stone and petrolbomb throwing groups.

"No injuries were reported.

"In Soweto on the Witwatersrand, arsonists, about 15 blacks, destroyed a delivery vehicle.

"At Vosloorus, near Boksburg, police used tearsmoke to disperse an illegal gathering, arresting 11 black men in the process.

"In the black residential area of Umlaze near Durban, a group of blacks stoned an SAP vehicle.

"In trying to arrest one of the stonethrowers a policeman was stabbed in the shoulder.

"His attacker tried to flee but allegedly fell onto his own knife.

"He died shortly afterwards. The police are investigating."

Ends report.

25 Jan PM Report

MB260509 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1658 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 25, SAPA — The following is the 7pm unrest report issued by the Public Relations Division of the South African Police tonight.

"Acts of arson looting and one of murder were reported since 8am this morning.

"At Leandra, in the eastern Transvaal, a group of youths attending the funeral of the late Chief Mayesa wandered from the main funeral procession and surrounded and stoned a private home.

"A black youth, identified as the 17-year-old Pedros Magomotsha, was hiding in the house. He tried to escape but was caught by the mob and hacked to death with pangas. Police are investigating.

"At Breyten, also in the eastern Transvaal blacks in four seperate incidents set fire and destroyed four homes and a private vehicle. Police arrested 41 blacks, of whom 20 were under 18 years of age, in connection with these incidents.

"In the Zakhele township, near Klipplaat in the south-western districts, Cape Province, arsonists in two seperate incidents destroyed a private vehicle and a school.

"Three huts and their contents were destroyed by arsonist in the Bollo Black township near Stutterheim in the border area this morning while at Komga a black man was wounded when the police fired shots at a group of blacks who attacked and stoned their vehicle. Policemen were investigating a reported crime at the time.

"At Veeplass, near PE [Port Elizabeth], arsonists using petrol bombs caused extensive damage to a beerhall.

"In Soweto, on the Witwatersrand, youths in a number of incidents stoned and extensively damaged two private vehicles and a bus. Two delivery vehicles were also looted before being set alight."

26 Jan

MB270559 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0650 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 26, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report issued by the Public Relations Division, SAP, Pretoria:

"Reports of unrest were recieved from the west Rand, eastern Transvaal, the western Cape and Boland.

"At Kagiso on the west Rand a crowd of blacks stoned a policeman who in self defence fired shots at his attackers. A black man was slightly wounded and is under guard in hospital. His condition is not serious.

"In the black township of Breyten in the eastern Transvaal a black man who was part of a group stoning a councillor's home was fatally wounded when the council fired shots at his attackers. The police later arrested four other men as well.

"In other incidents in the same area a constable was wounded when he was shot in the leg by an unknown black man.

"In another incident a man was wounded and seven others arrested when the police fired birdshot at a group of stone-throwers.

"In the Mbekweni Township near Paarl a burning object was hurled at a police vehicle by a group of blacks. Police fired tearsmoke and then birdshot to disperse the group. No injuries were reported.

"At Bonteheuwel in the Cape a policeman was injured when coloureds stoned a police vehicle. The police used tear smoke and also fired pistol rounds to disperse the group. No injuries reported.

"At Guguletu a group of blacks looted a number of huts and the police fired birdshot to disperse them.

"At Katlehong on the east Rand a handgrenade was thrown at the house of a councillor, exploding outside the house causing slight damage to the house."

Ends report.

'Significant Number' of Workers Fired at Mine

MB241506 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1505 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 24, SAPA — Randfontein Estates Gold Mine (REGM) has fired a "significant number" of workers following the violent clashes near mine property earlier this week in which several people died, including two white riot policemen.

Mine owners Johannesburg Consolidated Investment (JCI) confirmed the mass dismissals in a statement to SAPA late this afternoon after the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) had made claims that mine management was dismissing "hundreds of workers."

JCI did not say how many miners had been fired, saying only: "Yes, a significant number of employees have been dismissed from REGM."

NUM claims that mine security officials had "brutally assaulted" workers were dismissed by JCI as having "no vestige of truth."

"The recent extremely grave incident and resultant loss of life which took place close to Cooke II shaft of REGM is a matter of utmost concern and regret to management," JCI said. Confirming the dismissals, JCI added: "This (dismissal) action was taken where management had clear evidence that those dismissed were involved either in the incident which resulted in the death of two policemen on Tuesday evening or were those who intended to create further unrest close to or at the mine."

A NUM spokesman told SAPA the dismissals seemed a "clear strategy to undermine the NUM's representativity when it is on the verge of recognition talks."

JCI responded: "The mine granted NUM the right to access to the mine for the purposes of recruiting members, but to date no application from that union to represent any category of employee on the mine has been received."

NUM Reacts

MB251046 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The National Union Of Mineworkers has reacted to the dismissal of hundreds of miners from a mine near Westonaria. Yesterday, Johannesburg Consolidated Investment sacked scores of miners following clashes at one of its mines on the west Rand.

The bloody confrontation between miners and police left to police officers and eight others dead. JCI has denied claims by the union that security officials forced the miners from their hostels and brutally assaulted them.

The battle started when miners gathered for a union meeting in the open veld on Tuesday. The NUM has rejected claims by the police that the meeting was illegal, saying that it was held off mine property.

Meanwhile, a company spokesman claims that the meeting had been used to incite and intimidate workers and had been banned a month ago.

Reagan-Savimbi Meeting 'Important Development'

MB270737 Joahnnesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is no doubt that Dr Jonas Savimbi's visit to the United States this week — a feature of which will be a meeting with President Reagan — marks an important development in American involvement in Angola. Diplomatically, it places the final seal of approval on the UNITA movement, which a State Department spokesman referred to last week as a legitimate nationalist organization in Angola.

It is also likely to strengthen demands in both the administration and Congress for some form of aid to the movement. There have already been reports that an aid program amounting to some 34 million rands is under consideration. The U.S. Government has never officially recognized the MPLA regime, which seized power with Cuban military assitance 10 years ago. But openly favoring UNITA would be a new development that would bring its Angolan initiative much more closely into the orbit of its general policy on countering Soviet expansionism in the Third World.

This — the Reagan doctrine, as it has become known — affirms American support for peoples who are struggling to maintain or regain their self-determination when under threat from the Soviet Union.

Mr Reagan believes that aid to such movements is an obligation flowing from the American commitment to freedom. As he put it in his 1984 state of the union message: We must not break faith with those who are risking their lives on every continent, from Afghanistan to Nicaragua, to defy Soviet-supported aggression and secure rights which have been ours from birth.

As far as Angola was concerned, it was hoped that peaceful diplomacy by itself would in time persuade the MPLA to reduce its dependence on the Soviet Union, get rid of the Cubans, and reach an accomodation with opposition groups. There was never any doubt about the American President's commitment to those goals.

In the past 4 years he and senior government members have stressed repeatedly that the military presence of Soviet surrogates in Angola is intolerable — a denial of the people's right to self-determination, an obstruction to democratic independence for South-West Africa, and a threat both to subcontinental stability and to Western strategic interests.

Up to now, however, the issue has been only one component of a regional diplomatic strategy in which Dr Chester Crocker has attempted to devise a comprehensive package to resovle the Angolan and South-West African questions simultaneoulsy. Evidently, the American Government is now on the point of supplementing that approach with a more direct action, as it is already doing in similar situations elsewhere in the world.

One reason is no doubt the apparent lack of progress in the diplomatic initiative. Another is the overwhelming accumulation of proof that UNITA is far from being just anotehr terrorist organization. After 10 years of determiend efforts to destroy it by MPLA forces assisted by 35,000 Cuban soldiers and commanded by Soviet officers, UNITA still controls at least one-third of Angola, and almost certainly has the support of the majority of its people. It is a national movement in the true sense, and is now being recognized as such.

Mr Reagan's meeting with Dr Savimbi and the aid being spoke of are modest gestures, yet they signify a fundamental shift in the arrangemnt of forces that will decide the destiny of Angola and, indirectly, of southern Africa.

NCM Leader Meets ANC's Tambo on Possible Alliance

MB260922 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 26 Jan 86 pp 1,2

[David Breier]

[Text] Cape Town — In a dramatic development this week, Mr Jules Browde, a senior Johannesburg advocate, met his old friend Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the African National Congress.

The meeting took place in Lusaka when the leaders of the banned ANC and the "moderate" National Convention Movement (NCM) represented by Mr Browde, met to discuss a possible alliance.

The founding members of the NCM include political moderates such as the Progressive Federal Party as well as Inkatha. Relations between Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and the ANC have deteriorated badly recently, but the latest talks could help to stop the rot.

However, at this stage any possible alliance between the ANC and the NCM is likely to be informal as the ANC is banned and it could be illegal to enter into any agreement with it.

The NCM represents groups seeking peaceful change while the ANC recently announced it would expand its armed struggle.

This week's meeting in Lusaka was between Mr Jules Browde, chairman of the NCM management committee and the ANC leadership including its president Mr Oliver Tambo, who came from Dar es Salaam for the meeting.

The meeting also represented a reunion between Mr Browde and Mr Tambo who used to be an attorney in Johannesburg before he went into exile.

In a statement after the meeting, Mr Browde said: "During the past week I've had the opportunity of discussing the NCM with various leading members of the ANC including Mr Tamboa.

"Mr Tambo came from distant parts in order to meet me and renew a friendship which we had as lawyers many years ago.

"The discussions took place in a most cordial atmosphere and I hope to resume the talks.

"Because of various aspects of our manifesto in respect of which they require elucidation, the ANC finds itself unable at this stage to take up any stance in regard to the movement — it is hoped however that greater clarity will soon be obtained.

"The talks have indicated the crucial importance of bringing home to the Government that part of our manifesto which calls for the unbanning of banned organisations so that discussions aimed at a peaceful solution to our country's problems can take place at top level."

Press Views Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **Lowering of Petrol Prices**

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 24 January carries a front page report by Sue Leeman which says that "plummeting world crude oil prices, coupled with the strengthening rand could lead to a lowering of petrol prices, according to informed sources." It appears as though the government may be able to stave off a 6-cent a liter increase that had been anticipated for next month. A spokesman for the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs said "the department was 'very optimistic' about the situation."

Du Plessis Expects Drop in Inflation

Political correspondent David Braun reports on the same page that Finance Minister Barend Du Plessis had said he expects "a downward trend in the inflation rate within the next few months." Du Plessis added that he expected "the effects of the rand's depreciation — a major contributor to the current inflation rate of 18.4 percent — to peter out soon," ruled out a wage of price freeze, and "indicated that there could be further tax relief of individual savings and investments during the year."

Johannesburg Central Business District

Another front-page report notes that all paperwork has been completed for the opening of the Johannesburg Central Business District to all races. All that remains is for the announcement to be published in the government gazette, which is expected to be done on 7 February.

Westonaria Witchdoctor Killed

"A man believed to be the witchdoctor who supplied miners with 'magic' protection from police was fatally injured when he fled from the police on Wednesday night, bringing the Westonaria death toll to 10, a police spokesman said," Karen Bowes reports on the same page. The man had been detained for questioning in connection with the deaths of two white policemen.

Slabbert on Parliamentary Session

David Braun reports on page 3 that Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), has called the upcoming session of parliament, which begins next week, "a watershed as it is the Government's last opportunity to restore some kind of sanity and clarity to its reform programme." Slabbert said that if certain issues were not resolved by the end of the session, "the country was going to be internationally more isolated, regionally more despised and domestically more polarised than ever before." Slabbert also said that the government will have to clarify what it means by terms like power sharing, no domination, no discrimination, one citizenship, and universal suffrage, adding that the PFP's task during the parliamentary session "was to call the Government to acount for its actions of the past year."

GM To Stay in Port Elizabeth

"General Motors would stay in Port Elizabeth and no mergers or agreements had been concluded with any other manufacturers," a report on page 4 notes. In a statement, GM's managing director "dispelled rumours that American-based GM was considering withdrawing from South Africa or relocating its manufacturing plant."

Businessmen Favor 'KwaNatal Option'

THE STAR's London bureau reports on the same page that two top South African businessmen now in London "believe the so-called 'KwaNatal option' for power-sharing between the races in Natal and KwaZulu may become the blueprint for other provinces." The president of the Natal Chamber of Industries and the director of the Federated Chambers of Industries both endorsed the plan for power sharing between KwaZulu and the Natal Provincial Council.

Workers Occupy Factory

"About 250 members of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU) occupied the premises of Chesebrough-Pond International in Wadeville, Germiston, again last night and slept in the factory for a second time," Sheryl Raine reports on page 4. The workers are demanding higher wages, an annual bonus, a 40-hour week, and May Day as a paid public holiday, among other things.

Government Move Welcomed

Maud Motanyane reports on page 5 that "educationists and community leaders have welcomed the Government's announcement that black pupils will be provided with free basic stationery." The secretary general of the African Teachers Association of South Africa and the Azanian People's Organization both said they saw the move as a response to the demands made at the conference on the crisis in black education held at the University of the Witwatersrand last month.

Petrol Price Decontrol

"The Government is to consider representations for the abolition of retail price maintenace of petrol, according to an announcement by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn," Jackie Unwin reports on the same page. At a recent symposium in Cape Town, business and consumer groups discussed the potential advantages of decontrolling the price of petrol. The symposium also discussed "the petrol price structure, employment, the long-term and strategic implications for South Arica of changes in the present system."

Inquest Into Youth's Death

"Police at Odendaalsrus Police Station were not issued with sjamboks at the time that a young COSAS [Congress of South African Students] activist died after being detained there, a detective told an inquest here today," says a report on page 6. An inquest in Odendaalsrus into the death of a 17-year-old youth who died a day after he was detained was told by the youth's family's counsel that marks consistent with sjambok blows had been found on the youth's body.

UDF Members Given ANC Training

An article on the same page reports that testimony by a former ANC member at the Delmas treason trial of United Democratic Front (UDF) members alleged that members of the UDF's Cape branch "underwent an African National Congress crash course in the use of arms and explosives in Lesotho in December 1984." "The purpose of the courses which were part of the ANC's 1985 strategy to step up its military activity, was to teach people how to use automatic rifles, limpet mines, hand-grenades and other weapons against 'soft targets.' "

Police Deny Allegations

A report on page 7 notes that "police yesterday emphatically denied allegations relating to the murder of Leandra community leader and chairman of the Leandra Action Committee (LAC), Chief Ampie Mayisa, by a mob on January 11." The police denied charges made by the Mayisa family and other Leandra residents "that police withheld help from Chief Mayisa after he telephoned the police while his house was being attacked." A police spokesman said " 'the allegations are nothing but an attempt to discredit the police.' "

Project on Legal Education

"A pilot project to educate schoolchildren of all races on their basic legal rights is to be introduced by Association of Law Societies," Hannes de Wet reports on the same page. The association "was also planning to offer crash courses to South African adults on 'street law,' the term of a layman's knowledge of his basic legal rights." Five Natal schools — one white, one colored, one Indian, and two black — are to be involved in the pilot project for students.

STAR on Violence

In its editorial on page 12 *THE STAR* says that "violence as a solution to political problems is always indefensible, and no 'just causes' and pretty words can disguise it." Commenting on Bishop Tutu's remarks, through which "he appears now to be coming too close to implied support of violence," the paper says that despite the bishop's "sad performance," Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Heunis was nevertheless "wrong in his counter-attack." As a solution to the violence in the country, *THE STAR* recommends a 3-point program: "The first step is to stop the blusters;" "the second step is for men of goodwill to condemn violence unequivocally in all it forms;" and "the third step is to talk to those who still espouse violence."

Column on Black Radicals

In his "My View" column on the same page, Martin Spring writes that radicals in black townships "are steadily expanding their influence, especially into smaller communities outside districts covered by the state of emergency, and into rural areas such as Lebowa." The radicals are harassing and terrorizing residents and "the State seems powerless to prevent this, to maintain law and order, or to protect its natural allies in the black community." Most whites are unaware of this situation "because the media (indluding the Afrikaans media) depend almost exclusively on journalists who are either UDF or AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] supporters, or are too intimidated to write anything other than the radical line."

Intergroup Relations Directives

"In unveiling its new 'directives' for the promotion of intergroup relations, the Government has embarked on a significant attempt not only to reverse decades of racial compartmentalisation, but to promote active contact between the country's groups," political correspondent David Braun writes on page 13. As its first point in the intergroup relations guidelines, the government states that "positive attitudes and human relations cannot be achieved by legislation." They can only be acquired by means of " 'a process of education, a willingness to co-operate and the elimination of ignorance by all parties concerned.' " Intergroup relations committees are to encourage "the creation of an awareness and the encouragement of participation in local authority structures; consultation with employer and employee organisations; liaison with church societies, teachers bodies, associations and youth organisations; and the creation of opportunities for school principals to converse with one another."

Negotiations in Townships

Susan Pleming reports on the same page that Steven Friedman, a special research fellow at the South African Institute of Race Relations who recently completed a paper entitled "Black Politics at the Crossroads," believes " 'possibilities exist for creating negotiating politics in the townships, which offers some hope of breaking out of the spiral of random militancy and repression which has plagued them since 1976.' " Friedman added that he did not believe any negotiation could take place without the ANC and said negotiation would not work unless free political activity was allowed in the townships.

Unrest Helps Increased Terrorism

Sue Leeman reports on the same page that Professor Mike Hough of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the Unversity of Pretoria told a conference on "Revolution and Revolutionaries" that the increase in terrorist attacks "was at least partly due to the current unrest 'which created a more favourable environment for ANC military and political activities.' " Hough said that the ANC's strategy for the 1980's includes further guerrilla warfare ultimately followed by a " 'general offensive,' " but added that " 'it is, however, highly dubious whether direct attacks on 'hard' military targets or ambushes are within the ANC's reach.' "

Chemical Weapons Training for ANC

Another report on the same page notes that British writer and lecturer Jillian Bekker told the same conference that "ANC operatives sent for Soviet training are apparently receiving training in the use of chemical weapons," adding that this was a sign of the extremely close relationship between the ANC and the Soviet Union.

Presssure on Pharmaceutical Industry

A report by Stan Kennedy on the same page notes that the pharmaceutical industry is under pressure according to a recent report on the state of the industry by strategic marketing services. "Potential development in the broad socio-political environment that could affect it during the next two years include trends in disinvestment, privatisation, generic substitution, self-medication and the movement of blacks into the private health-care sector."

Government-PFP Clash over Tutu

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English carries a report by Brian Stuart on page 3 which says that "the Government and Progressive Federal Party are involved in a head-on clash over Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for support for the African National Congress." Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel and PFP leader Slabbert both told the paper that the issue will be raised during the no confidence debate on 3 February. The issue is also reported to be causing dissension between Cape and Transvaal PFP members. Stuart adds that "*THE CITIZEN* understands the Government is unlikely to act against Bishop Tutu on his return, although his passport could again be removed."

Heunis Statement on CBD Opening

"A statement on the opening of central business districts (CBD's) to all races is expected to be made next week by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning," an article on page 5 reports. Johannesburg will most likely be the first business district in the country to be declared a free trading area, the article adds.

CITIZEN Condemns ANC Talks

In its editorial on page 6 *THE CITIZEN* writes: "We find it quite remarkable that after the controversy over people trekking to Lusaka for talks with the African National Congress, the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) has the gall to admit that it has made its own contracts with that terrorist organisation." Noting that then FCI has acknowledged that it held talks with the ANC before publishing its charter, the paper says that it would have thought "the FCI would have realised from the meeting which businessmen had in Lusaka that there was nothing to be gained by playing footsy with the ANC." Turning to the PFP's reaction to Heunis' critisism of Bishop Tutu's call for support for the ANC, in which PFP Federal Executive Council Chairman Alex Borraine said that the government should unban the ANC, *THE CITIZEN* says that "The more the PFP talks of joining a grand alliance with the ANC, the more it gives that organisation credibility, the more it appears soft on terrorism, the greater the likelihood that its position in White politics will be destroyed." In conclusion, the paper says that "the majority of Whites" will tell all who hold talks with the ANC: "For heaven's sake, don't talk to the terrorists."

Gazankulu Job Program

In a report on Gazankulu's "imperssive job creation programme" on page 10, the paper notes that the projects are being built with the help "of White experts of the Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation." However, "when the Gazankulu people are sufficiently trained the Whites will depart, leaving a working and successful infrastructure." Journalists taken on a tour of the projects "were impressed with the development of Gazankulu and especially with the deep love and concern for the future of the state shown by the White employees." *THE CITIZEN*'s reporter "found the people of Gazankulu to be happy and extremely friendly and their prospects for a full fulfilling and meaningful life seemed possible from the job creation programme."

Intergroup Relations

In a report by Brian Stuart on page 12 on the government's directives for intergroup relations committees, the deputy minister of the directives was to " 'align the relations action with the challenges of the new constitutional dispensation.' " The new dispensation " 'provides for a completely new political system with resulting demands of an exceptional and challenging nature,' " Badenhorst said.

Callup of Whites in Cape

"In a measure aimed at countering any terrorist onslaught in rural areas, a country-wide call-up of all White men aged between 18 and 55 and with South African citizenship has been extended to Worcestor and Ceres in the Western Cape," another report on the same page notes. "The magnitude of military responsibilities in the country had necessitated the adaption of the organisation of the Defense Force for the establishment of military territorial cover throughout the country," a statement announcing the measure said.

Interview of Slabbert

In a report by Brian Stuart on an interview with PFP leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert on the same page, Stuart notes that Slabbert said: "Much of the Western world" regards President Botha's opening speech to parliament "as 'the last chance' for the Government to take the initiative." More important than foreign pressure, however, according to Slabbert, " 'is the mood and the tone it will set in domestic politics.' " " 'The greatest challenge facing the Government today' " is to find " 'people of consequence across the political and racial spectrum who are prepared to negotiate for and build up a new South Africa.' " Slabbert also said that recent events in Lesotho "had highlighted aspects of Government's regional policy." " 'In the short term the Government can take comfort from a thump-and-talk approach to its neighbours But this is no substitute for a lasting domestic solution to our problems, nor for a durable regional policy.' "

No Boom Conditions

Madden Cole reports on page 21 that the chief economist of Barclay's National Bank has said that "the South African economy cannot expect to see a turnaround to the boom conditions of the sixties unless there is a radical shift in the international economy and gold price." The economist notes that "since 1984 the rate of bankruptcies and unemployment have risen sharply and show no sign of stopping," that the industrial sector "has shown a marked decline," and that fixed investment is lower today than it was 10 years ago and private consumption expenditure has receded.

UIF's 'Toughest Year'

"The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) has emerged from the toughest year in its history, hopeful that it will be able to meet its commitments this year without selling off investments," Gerald Reilly reports on the front page of Johannesburg *BUSINESS*

DAY in English on 24 January. The UIF commissioner said that benefits were paid to a record 350,000 unemployed workers last year at an average of 28 million rands per month.

No Decline in Bond Rates

"Building societies bond rates will not fall further until the bank rate is cut again and inflation moves downwards," Lesley Lampert reports on page 3. High inflation, diminished savings, the need to build up reserves, and demand in the domestic capital markets by public utility bodies like the Electricity Supply Commission are pointed to as factors keeping the deposit rates up.

No Action Against Tutu

Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on the same page that "government sources" have said that "government was not planning to act against the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu after his call in the U.S. for support for the African National Congress." However, PFP Chariman Alex Borraine said "the strong attack" on Bishop Tutu by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Heunis "suggested there was a chance the executive was considering action against Tutu when he returned," adding that the government may take away Tutu's passport, ban him, or detain him.

Call for Business Unity

"Commerce and industry must speak with a single, unified voice on the issue of dismantling apartheid, say business leaders," Alan Peat reports on the same page. "They say the local business community has too many representative bodies and that disunity delays attempts at international association." According to Peat, the South African Foundation "is considered by many to be best suited to represent the business community."

No Self-Service Gas Stations

A report on the same page notes that the Motor Industries Federation [MIF] has claimed that up to 40,000 jobs would be lost if the government permitted self-service gas stations. The southern Transvaal chairman of the MIF said that such a move would mean that " 'small, independent retailers would be forced out of business.' "

SUNDAY TIMES on Tutu

In an editorial on page 4, the paper says that it is ironic that Bishop Tutu who told the *SUNDAY TIMES* a few weeks ago that he " 'hates capitalism,' " is on a fundraising tour collecting "so much of the fruits of this hateful system, garnered as they were in the world's most capitalist country." Turning to Tutu's remarks "about remembering 'who our friends are,' " the paper says his words have "an ominous ring that does not square with Christianity or with peace prizes."

Tutu and Revolution

Commenting on Bishop Tutu's acceptance speech when he received the Martin Luther King Nonviolent Peace Prize, Simon Barber writes in a column on the same page that Tutu "has seemingly had to succumb to the profane forces that clamour for savage revolution." "Tutu is presumably a leader of his people, and he presumably has concluded that the only way to lead them is to acquiesce in the face of what he says is their justified — because they have lost patience for any other choice — resort to slaughter."

Business Talks with ANC Defended

In another column on the same page, Hugh Murray, who was part of the business delegation that met with the ANC in Lusaka, writes that while the ANC decision to extend its struggle into white areas is indefensible, "I still believe that continued contact with the ANC remains the only way to change the hideous pattern of violence that threatens this country." At the Lusaka meeting, the ANC "stressed they had no deliberate plan to move violence into white areas." While the ANC's recent announcements might indicate that the meeting was a mistake, "it was, after all, a genuine attempt at important dialogue, and if anyone feels that the participants have egg on their faces, I would suggest it's high time these detractors accepted that some discomfort and personal disquiet is an inevitable consequence of dealing with such a polarised group as the ANC."

Increase in Valve of Mineral Exports

Roy Bennets reports on page 8 that "South African minerals sold during October 1985 increased in value by 11 percent to R2.739bn compared with R2.470bn in the previous month." Gold sales, which contributed 74 percent to the total mineral export revenue, rose by 27 percent. Coal sales rose by 3.6 percent, but copper sales declined by 25 percent and diamond sales declined by 56 percent in export valve.

TRANSVALER on Inflation

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 23 January in an editorial on page 24 that "we cannot agree that the increase in the inflation rate was caused by the low value of the rand." The government should note that high prices — not just the so-called import prices — have caused the inflation rate to increase. Price control does not belong in a free market system. When a free market system is being choked by monopolies things get out of hand. Then in becomes the state's duty to intervene.

Civil Service Equality

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 23 January says in an article on page 4 that "racial discrimination in the civil service as far as salaries and employment are concerned has been eliminated as it were." Equal salaries have been introduced for blacks and whites from the top to the middle positions. Dr Johan de Beer, chairman of the Commission for Administration, says the attainment of equality in the civil service is in its final stages.

BEELD on Aid to UNITA

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Africaans on 24 January says in an editorial on page 10 that "the Reagan administration's announcement that it is going to give effective support to UNITA is to be welcomed." It is time that Mr Reagan realizes that Russian expansionism cannot be checked by clever talk. American help to UNITA will not solve the southern African problem. South Africa has learned that however, that there is sometimes a great difference between what America promises and what it does. It promised help when South Africa invaded Angola in 1976. Concluding, the paper says: "South Africa must always remember that any American involvement in this part of the world is in the protection of its own interests in the first place."

School Boycott

Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 26 Janurary reports on page 1 on various weekend meetings planned by the Soweto

Parents' Crisis Committee [SPCC] concerning the return of black students to school on 28 January. "The SPCC hopes students will report back to school — although the DET [Department of Education and Training] Has not yet responded to resolutions adopted at the Education Conference at Wits on December 28 and 29." The SPCC charged that the DET had collaborated with community councillors and vigilantes in trying to force students to return to school in Welkom, Odendaalsrus and Tumahole and also said the DET was "dragging its feet" on rebuilding damaged schools. "The Vaal Parents' Crisis Committee claimed that students had been forced to take their application to police stations — to be photographed," an allegation denied by police. The Council of Unions of South Africa condemned the " 'selective sectarian implementation' of the education summit resolutions." It warned community organizations to enforce the threat not to open schools.

Forced Pregnancies

Also on the front page, the paper reports that "young girls in Durban townships are living in fear — gangs of youths are threatening violence unless the girls fall pregnant. The gangs say all black women must be pregnant by the end of Frebruary — 'to replace the black people killed in the struggle last year.' " They also threatened to cut off the hair of any woman who had a permanent.

CITY PRESS on 'Apartheid Education'

In an editorial on page 2, the paper joins the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee in asking police to stay away from rallies planned over the weekend, saying these meetings are the "parent's contribution to bringing an end to a situation which has tragically robbed a whole general of black children of any education." "At the same time we hope the Government will take urgent and effective steps when Parliament meets this week to bring an end to apartheid in education. It's the one thing that will guarantee that equal education becomes a birthright for all South Africans."

Truce with 'Comrades'

On the same page, the paper reports that "a delegation representing the older generation — the 'Fathers' — have agreed to stop assaulting the 'Comrades.' " They also said that youngsters who had fled the township could return.

Inkatha Labor Union

"Inkatha's threat to set up unions opposing the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] has taken a step forward with the announcement of plans for a new labor federation" the paper reports on page 4. The driving force behind this new union is Philemon Gumede, Esikhawini councillor and Inkatha chairman. Gumede said his coordinating committee held a meeting last weekend and were given a mandate to go ahead. "He told *CITY PRESS* they planned to set up a union in each major industry, linked by a federation which would aim to unite workers who believed in 'free enterprise and who opposed disinvestment.' " The Congress of South African Trade Union is taking this development "very seriously" and have "already organised special shop steward council meetings to discuss 'the activities of certain people who are setting up new unions in opposition to COSATU.' " COSATU Secretary General Jay Naidoo called the Inkatha unions "sweethert unions," saying that organizers were contacting bosses before setting up.

Criticism of Buthelezi

In a related article on the same page, the paper cites COSATU president Elijay Barayi as telling a rally at East London's City Hall that Buthelezi was a "Mntwana" (child). He said Buthelezi says he wants to form his own trade unions because COSATU was a front for the ANC. However, the federation's "reply was that it would cooperate with all progressive organisations." He said the homelands were created to retard black progress. "We — as black people — should forget our differences and fight our real enemy."

SOWETAN on FCI Charter

In its editorial on page 4, Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English notes that many of the things contained in the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) statement issued recently had been said by others who were "labelled as agitators at best of communists at worst." It believes, however, that the government recognizes that the country can be governed by following these principles and "the value of the document is in it saying the things that, if said by us or others to the left of centre, would be perceived as an attempt to subvert the government." "It is surely not asking too much from government to address itself, without any bidding, to these principles."

Whites Role in Struggle

In the "Joe's Burg" column on page 6, the writer says that whites should involve themselves in the struggle against apartheid "for their own good. For our country. That is why." Noting that blacks have tried every nonviolent means to bring change with no success, he says that "all the while, white South Africans have been pleading that there is nothing they can do. That is a matter for government to address, they say." "But what they seem to overlook is the fact that they are the government. So, whatever happens, they will be just as culpable for what happens as those they elected into power. If they do not do something now, they must then ask themselves what other options are left to the blacks. What they will find is not a pleasing picture at all." He concluded by saying: "give us the ballot ..."

Influence of Black Organizations

In an article on page 8 on the South African Institute of Race relations study "Black Politics at the Crossroads," Sello Rabothata cites the study's author Steven Friedman as saying that the ANC "has reacted to events in the country far more than it has shaped them." " 'It does not mean that the ANC would necessarily retain its support, although there is little doubt that it would win if a universal franchise were to be held today, if it were legalised and allowed to operate freely as a normal political party. This would inevitably rob its leaders of some of their mystique and force it to put specific policies to an electorate.' " Friedman says that none of the black organizations had developmed a national base. "The UDF has won influence by projecting itself as the standard-bearer of the resistance tradition. But the organization it has built is often far weaker and more fragile than it seems. In some key areas, such as Natal, it is hardly a force at all." Inkatha would remain a "crucial factor" in the political equation, but its claims to a national following were suspect. The Azanian People's Organization and the National Forum Committee had "an ideological coherence which can be enormously influential even if they have no popular base." "Two other organisations do have a clear national constituency: churches and trade unions. In both cases, however, their influence is limited."

Decline in Pass Law Prosecutions

The Johannesburg *WEEKLY MAIL* in English for 24-30 January reports on page 3 that virtually no pass law prosecutions are taking place in the Johannesburg magistrate's courts and that the only prosections are for illegal immigration of blacks and for pass book fraud. The article quotes Black Sash President Sheena Duncan as saying police raids for violation of pass laws continue, but the article says that fewer of those arrested are facing charges. Between September 1984 and June 1985, 10,874 cases were prosecuted in Johannesburg but between July and December 1985, only 1,991 cases were heard and on a declining scale: 577 in July, 37 in December. Until last year, the article continues, one African was arrested every 3 minutes on a pass offense. Duncan and other experts believe the government is discussing what it is going to do about influx control but "for the time being nobody, least of all the officials, knows what is going on, or what the policy is."

Black Property Taxes

An article on page 4 says that Residents of Soweto's Jabulani township pay 81 times more in property taxes than residents in the luxury white suburb of Inanda in Sandton. For a Jabulani house valued at R439, a residents pay annual taxes of R409.92. For an Inanda home valued at R133,800, annual taxes are R1,544.04 and with an rebate of 55 percent, the residents ends up paying R695. A spokesman for the Soweto Civic Association said the association is aware of the "anomaly" and has been working on it. A spokesman for the Azanian People's Organization said this was an interesting aspect of "exploitation of the black people in the South African community as a whole."

ECC Article in RAPPORT

In another article on page 4, the *WEEKLY MAIL* reports that after publishing a series of articles attacking the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), the Afrikaans newspaper *RAPPORT* has printed an article expressing the view of the ECC. The ECC had appealed to the Media Council and after a month's negotiation *RAPPORT* agreed to print the ECC's views that the *RAPPORT* articles had given the "wrong impression" of the organization. " 'We have been thoroughly vindicated,' " an ECC official said.

King's Birthday Boycott

An article on page 5 says the United Democratic Front and the Natal Indian Congress boycotted a function by the U.S. Consulate in Durban to celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday. The stayaway was to protest the "American Government's policy of 'constructive engagement' " which " 'negates the principles Martin Luther King stood for.' "

White Admissions to University

The proposed admission of whites to Natal University's medical school is "strongly opposed" by the Medical Students' Representative Council (MSRC) an article on page 6 reports. While the law states that only blacks may be admitted, a number of university officials have intensified their call for the medical school to be desegregated. The MSRC says its stand is not racist, claims to have the backing of the student body, and says that " 'there is still a continued shortage of African doctors.' "

Transkei University Readmissions

An article on page 9 says a number of South African students have been refused readmission to the University of Transkei. The students claim they met the academic requirements but letters informing them they would not be readmitted have given no reasons for the rejection. Affected parents and students have been meeting in Durban and East London and believe the university's action was in response to a Transkei Government statement that no " 'foreign' " students would be admitted to Transkei schools, lest South African political violence spread to the Transkei. The university registrar told the *WEEKLY MAIL* he was not aware of such a decision having been taken by the university.

Division within PFP

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 25 January reports on page 1 from Cape Town that "division is mounting in the Progressive Federal Party over the role of the banned African National Congress after remarks attributed to Bishop Tutu." The issue may dominate next week's conference and may also be a major issue in the no confidence debate in parliament. In a related story on page 8, the paper cites PFP Federal Executive Chariman Dr Alex Boraine as replying to Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis' criticism of his comments on Tutu's remarks that the discussion of a split in the PFP was "hysterical" and "was a transparent exercise to discredit the PFP and draw attention away from the disastrous failure of its [the government's] own policy."

Division Over Tutu

On pages 1 and 2, the paper carries its "Speak Out!" feature in which readers telephoned the paper to comment on particular topics, in this case, the remarks by Bishop Tutu concerning the ANC. It found that most whites who called thought Tutu was a " 'disgrace to the cloth' " and should be " 'locked up' " or " 'shot' ". "On the other hand, black readers expressed full support for him and described him as the 'true leader of South Africa.' "

Education Meeting Ban

In a report on page 2, the paper reports that the weekend meeting of the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee was banned despite pleas from Deputy Minister of Education and Training Sam de Beer to permit it. The committee has a "delicate 'open door' relationship" with Mr De Beer, who told the paper " 'I did the best I could.' He added that he could not interfere with another department." A committee spokesman said efforts were being made to get a reprieve for the meeting.

Sedition Charges on Activists

"A national executive member of the Azanian Student Movement (AZASM), Mr Stanley Sekgotyane, and six members of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) appeared before a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday in connection with a charge of sedition," the paper reports on the same page. The men will be indicted on 3 February.

Words Not Enough

In his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on page 10, Harvey Tyson reviews the promises already made by State President P.W. Botha and asks if anyone could ask for more. Yes, he answers. "Words are not enough. What South Africa and the world wants now is action, though a statement of intent, dealing clearly with specific legislation, and specific dates, might help. Lifting the state of emergency certainly would, even though it means only getting back to square one."

Tutu Remarks

In his "Political Commentary" on the same page, David Braun notes that the government reacted to Bishop Tutu's remarks in the United States with pleasure. "'I think we should be broadcasting Tutu's statements as the main item on the television news every time he opens his mouth,' a senior man said." "Far from planning to swoop on the Bishop, the Government, for once, seemed to be happy to let events run their full course and let the public decide who was right. The argument surely holds good also for the ANC and some of its leaders who espouse violence. To remove the ban on them would be to let the public know what was being said." Braun also notes that the negotiations on the opening of Central Business Districts to all races are likely to be protracted. Although Johannesburg was to be the first, and a decision was expected soon, a "technical hitch delayed the proclamation for a further fortnight and the free trading zones remain a promise."

ZIMBABWE

Cuban Foreign Minister Arrives in Harare 24 Jan

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[Text] The Cuban foreign minister, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, arrived in Harare this morning for a 4-day official visit to Zimbabwe at the invitation of his counterpart, Comrade Witness Mangwende. Comrade Malmierca will hold wide-ranging discussions with Comrade Mangwende on matter of bilateral and international interest and cocern. The two ministers will also discuss issues related to the forthcoming summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement to be held in Harare later this year.